REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,078.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 4½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line............ ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AVA," 2600 Tons, 341 H.P. Commander H. T. Dickisson, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Docgherty, on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Poro Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 350.

THE fast and favorite Passenger Steamer ZERBINO, Captain Dewdney, will sail about the end of March for Trieste and Venice direct.

The vessel is now lying in the Sassoon Dock, where intending passengers can inspect the accommodation which is of the highest class.

Probable length of passage about 23 days. Apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, will sail on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Luggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	... ,,	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... ,,	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool............ ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 187[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
—	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th Mar.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman...16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock 29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

MARSEILLES DIRECT, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

PROFONTIS, S.S. 2,083 TONS, 256 H. P. NOMINAL, CAPTAIN DUNN.
[SAILING ON OR ABOUT 26TH MARCH.]

THE above First-Class full-powered Steamer has a full Poop and will take a few First-Class Passengers, by special agreement, on very reasonable terms. Apply to

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

7 and 9, Church Gate Street.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager,
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, March 2, 1878.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.
Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

THACKER & Co. have two sets complete in 15 Volumes half calf which they are instructed to offer at Rs. 350 per set nett Cash.

If not sold at once they will be returned with other stock to Calcutta.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

*** Also Sutherland's Weekly Reporter—Vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, at Rs. 15 per vol. nett Cash.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1878.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH a view to assist shippers of horses, and to save the risk and expense which has been hitherto incurred in landing and stabling horses imported to Calcutta, it is notified for general information that the Government of India have authorized arrangements being made at the Government Remount Depôt, 13, Garden Reach, for the reception of horses arriving from Australia under the terms laid down in the following rules and regulations.

In such cases as may appear necessary, the Government of India are also prepared to advance the amount of freight required to clear the consignment of horses from the ships together with Captain's and other fees connected with the voyage. Such advances to be recovered from the shippers on payment by the Remount Agent of the value of horses purchased by him.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every shipper landing any horse or horses at the Government Remount Landing Depôt, Garden Reach, Calcutta, shall be subject to the rules hereinafter detailed, and to any such directions as the Remount Agent, Calcutta, may give regarding the horses stabled in Government stables, and every shipper shall sign an agreement on landing to this effect, and that he will not remove any horse or horses without the special leave of the Remount Agent.

2. Every horse landed at the Government Remount Landing Depôt shall be subjected to a charge of Rs. 10 per horse.

In return for this charge the horses will be stabled in the depôt until presented for approval to the Remount Agent.

3. The actual cost of landing the horses and surplus forage remaining at the end of the voyage will be borne by the shipper. The work will be carried out in the most economical way possible, the shipper and his assistants performing their due share of the work.

4. The shippers may, if they wish it, feed their horses on the remainder of the forage put on board their ships for the voyage. Grain, bedding, and fodder will be supplied, as required, under instructions from the Remount Agent, to be paid for by the shipper at such rate as will cover the total cost of such supplies.

5. Syces and the necessary native establishment will be provided by the Remount Agent, as required, and the shipper will be charged at the actual rate for wages of such establishment.

6. Veterinary attendance will be given by the Assistant Remount Agent, free, and medicines supplied at actual cost rates.

7. Horses landed at the Remount Landing Depôt will be inspected with a view to purchase as soon as the Remount Agent considers them fit for inspection. Horses which have not been landed at the Government Landing Depôt will not be inspected until all the horses awaiting inspection in the Landing Depôt stables have been submitted for the approval of the Remount Agent.

8. All horses not selected by the Remount Agent for Government must be removed from the Government Landing Depôt within four days after the completion of the Remount Agent's inspection on behalf of Government.

9. No horse is to be removed from the Government Landing Depôt without the permission of the Remount Agent.

10. Should the stables at the Government Landing Depôt be insufficient to accommodate all the horses landed at one time, horses shall be selected from the first arrivals and be removed to the Remount Depôt at Ballygunge to await inspection of the Remount Officer. Such removal is to be at the risk of the shipper, and the horses are to stand at the Ballygunge Remount Depôt on the same terms in every respect as if they were at the Landing Depôt at Garden Reach.

11. All charges of every kind whatsoever against the shipper will be recovered from him on payment being made for the remounts selected for Government by the Remount Agent.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1878.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH AS ROMEO.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN, MR. FAIRCLOUGH, WILL APPEAR IN HIS WORLD-RENOWNED IMPERSONATION OF ROMEO, IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF ROMEO AND JULIET, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1878.

ROMEO AND JULIET. CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ROMEO	Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
Mercutio	,, M. Comerford.
Paris	,, Dillon.
Benvolio	,, H. Vernon.
Tybalt	,, M. Comerford.
Friar Laurence	,, ...
Capulet	,, A. Plumpton.
Peter	,, S. Daves.
Apothecary	,, J. Morris.
Balthazar	,, A. Plumpton.
Lady Capulet	Mrs. H. Vernon.
Nurse	Mr. John Morris.
JULIET	Miss ELCIA MAY.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!
NEXT WEEK
THE LADY OF LYONS!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. EUROPEAN, 3,000 TONS.

TO SAIL ON THE 23RD OF MARCH.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For passage and shipping baggage, apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR having kindly promised to OPEN the FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., the Lady Superintendent (Miss PRESCOTT) would feel obliged if all persons interested in the welfare of the Institution would honour the occasion with their presence.

March 14, 1878.

NOTICE.

NEW MILLINER and DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. Best LADIES HATS and FLOWERS at moderate prices.

Mrs. AMSTER,
Byculla Terrace, Byculla.

STANLEY IN AFRICA, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SPECIAL NUMBER. Price Rupee 1; Post free, Rupee 1-4.

COOPER & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 18th inst., a CAISSON, burthen in Tons No. 163 23/94 (Builder's Measurement), Teak built and Copper fastened; length (over) 65½ feet, breadth (extreme) 26 feet, as she stands on the day of sale, but without the ballast now in her.

Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1878.

ED. BLANCHY & Co.'s **	CLARET,	Rs. 11-8*
,, ***	,, ...	,, 12-8*
,,	MOUTON ,, ...	,, 16-0
,,	PONTET CANET ,, ...	,, 20-0*
,,	SAUTERNE	,, 14-0*
,,	COGNAC	,, 22-0
COYLE'S No. 1	BRANDY	,, 37-0
,, 2	,,	,, 34-0
BEN NEVIS	WHISKEY	,, 24-0

* Also in Pints.

Wm. WATSON & CO.,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

ICE MACHINES

Of the most approved construction, ON SALE BY TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. ,, 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REV. J. GELSON GREGSON, of Agra, will [D. V.] give an ADDRESS in the Baptist Chapel THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—"ENTHUSIASM."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO LET, one BILLIARD TABLE by Thurston at Rs. 25 per month. Reduction for longer period. Apply A. and B., this Office.

WANTED a BED-ROOM and SITTING-ROOM in a breezy situation in the Fort, Rampart Row preferred. Address L., Bombay Club.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED in or near the FORT. State terms, V. R., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT with a Lady going Home or to TAKE CARE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN, a Good Sailor. Has no objection to an engagement in India. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, a BUNGALOW commanding a splendid view, with Drawing, Dining and 4 Bed Rooms. Apply to R. KOLAJI, No. 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel, Bombay. Specimen Paintings at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE, a Chesnut ARAB, aged 7, height 14-1; a Bay Arab aged 6, height 14-2. Both are trained chargers and will carry a lady. For particulars apply to Lieut.-Colonel JUSTICE, Military Secretary.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, OILMAN-STORES, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLSS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs, Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at a tent opposite the Old Bombay Club, the remaining choice and valuable lot of real Japanese bronze and porcelain ware.

The same is now on view at the abovementioned place.

An inspection is invited.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, comprising grey coloured and other piece goods, &c., to close an account, samples of hardware, brushes, locks, lamps, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

A pair of chesnut Australian gelding.

AUCTION SALE of valuable, choice and rare plants, &c., at the "Ridge," 112, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 A.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of W. J. Best, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published, and the garden will be on view at 6 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. from WEDNESDAY, the 20th.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome and French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, etc., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, etc., the property of E. M. Walton, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, (a handsome Brougham if not previously sold).

Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. have received instructions from James Kingsmill, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction at his residence in Fort, at the Old Secretariat, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th March 1878, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his richly carved and open work blackwood sets of drawing rooms, handsome French polished and English bedroom and neat and plain dining room furniture, &c., &c. [property on view.]

N. B.—For detail please refer this paper, dated 13th March 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1878.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1878, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of Directors,
ડા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુ૦.
(i.e.) MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st March to the 15th March 1878, both days inclusive.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 14th March 1878.

We have nothing in to-day to throw any new light on the political position at Home, and the commercial telegrams of yesterday's date all show on absence of change either way. Consols are still quoted at 95⅜, and French Rentes at 110¼, while Enfaced Rupee Paper is ⅛ higher in Fours and Fours-and-a-half, but unaltered in Fives-and-a-half. In the London General Produce Markets an advance of 6d. per cwt. is quoted in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, while G. O. Native is 2s. lower, and Mysore unchanged. Cocoanut Oil is as last quoted, and Reuter's weekly quotations for metals give no movement from last Wednesday. Wheat to arrive is quoted 6d. per quarter lower in sympathy, probably, with the decline on the spot noted yesterday. Seeds are unaltered, with the one exception of Calcutta Linseed to arrive, which is quoted 3d. per quarter higher. The Manchester Piece Goods Market was quiet but steady, while Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered at previous prices on the spot, the day's sales being 10,000 bales. Private messages are still weaker in tone, arrivals being generally reported 1-16d. lower, while the heavy receipts at the American ports yesterday foreshadow increased weakness in Liverpool to-day.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents. per lb., but June shipment has receded from 11¼ to 11⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	14,000	6,000	11,000
Five days' do.	53,000	30,000	48,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,696,000	3,635,000	3,615,000

The weekly biddings for Council drafts on India, which took place in London yesterday, resulted in the allotment of £300,000 to Calcutta and £200,000 to Bombay, the former at an average of 1s. 8·66d. and the latter at 1s. 1·67d., tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 8⅝d. receiving 11 and on Bombay 85 per cent. of the amounts applied for. These figures show a slight decline on last week's biddings, and are also under what was generally anticipated here, but the chief interest lies in the test which is afforded of the actual position of the market for Silver. Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 54⅛d. to 54¼d. per oz., and it seems evident, therefore, that the special telegram which we published yesterday had reference to the previous recovery from 54d. to 54½d. per oz., of which earlier advices had informed us. The reported purchase for Paris and the demand for America may also be put down to mere market rumours, and in all probability we shall find that any buying that has taken place has really been for this side.

Sterling Exchange this morning opened with a very quiet appearance and an evident downward tendency. Both for Bank Bills and Private Paper rates may be called 1-16d. lower all round, and even at the decline there are few sellers. It is impossible, of course, to foresee what may result from the uncertain state of the Silver Market at Home, but to all present appearance influences are decidedly in favour of weaker exchange. Not only are the Exchange Banks exceptionally well in funds, but every day makes it more certain that our export season will be one of the smallest we have had for years past, not only in Cotton but in Seeds. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9d.	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3·16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1 to 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is quiet with, if anything, an easier tendency. Buyers are restricted to private investors and even of those the number is few. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103 to ⅛.

The Share Market to-day has been the reverse of active, only a very small business has been done, and we make few changes in our quotations. Land Companies seem in no way affected by the Government proposals published this morning, and close at the same prices as yesterday. Banks are unchanged, as also are Press Companies, and in Spinning and Weaving shares our quotations show a decline of Rs. 5 in Hindustan and a rise of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Nursey, and Rs. 7½ per share in Orientals.

Cotton continues a very quiet market. For immediate shipment there are buyers of small lots at comparatively full rates, and this, combined with the fact of sellers being well under contract for forward delivery, makes prices very steady. Buyers, however, are very chary about operating to any extent forward, and if the unduly high level of the up-country markets could only be broken down, we might see a more reasonable range of figures established here. We quote for April delivery:—

Good Hingunghaut	Rs.	202	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach	"	203	"	"
Good Oomra	"	186	"	"
F. G. F. "	"	180	"	"
G. F. "	"	176	"	"
Fair "	"	178	"	"
F. G. F. Dhollera	"	188	"	"
G. F. "	"	183	"	"

Freights are no weaker, and in saying so we have said everything that can be said in favour of the market. Yesterday business was done by Steamer for Liverpool at £1-6-3, but to-day Consignees have held for and obtained £1-7-6. By sail for Liverpool £1-12-6 is quoted both ready and forward without leading to any business of importance. For Trieste and Venice some little business has been done at £2-2-6 payable here.

Piece Goods are in the same position with no symptoms of improvement. For one or two descriptions of Grey Goods there is some little enquiry, but as a general rule the greatest stagnation prevails and prices are barely supported.

[illegible] are quiet but unaltered, both on the spot [illegible] arrive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co's s. s. Sumatra, 1,382 tons, Captain Rocco, will said to-day for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo.

The ship Nearchus, 1,287 tons, Captain B. D. Baxter, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Calcutta, 10 Feb., with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s.s. Commonwealth, 1,401 tons, Captain A. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 8 Feb., via Malta and Suez, with a cargo of 2,023 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bushire Captain Jourdan. For Bussorah—Mr. Grattan Geary. For Kurrachee—Miss Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. A. McHinch and 2 infants, Mr. Rama Munjee and 3 children, Staff Surg and Mrs. J. Howard, and Mr. McHinch. For different ports one hundred and five deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi, Captain A. Symons, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Southampton, 14th Feb., brought the English Mails, and the following cargo—1,164 packages piece-goods, 27 cases umbrellas, 35 cases cochineal, 13 cases clocks, 197 barrels coal-pitch, 244 cases provisions, 100 cases brass, 276 cases copper, 250 packages beer, 342 cases oil, 500 kegs steel, 5 casks wine, 365 blocks, asphalte, 220 cases stores, 86 packages color, 46 packages papers, 87 bales twist, 873 packages wine and spirits, 16 packages glassware, 5 cases boots, 1,025 barrels cement, 10 packages rum, 101 packages whiskey, 3 packages earthenware, 11,376 planks, 1,671 boxes bar silver, 219 boxes silver and silver coins, 9 boxes silver coins, 3 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 1 package shells, 3 packages wax, 8 packages E. teeth, 20 packages cloves, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Nearchus	Baxter	Calcutta, Feb 10.
14	H M S Jumna	Pearsons	Portsmouth, Feb 10.
	Commonwealth (s)	Smith	Cardiff, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	H M S Malabar	Luxmoore	England.
	Dartiford	Richards	Calcutta.
	Pachamba (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Sumatra, Rocco, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 10—Steamers Castello and Rajpootana and Barque Atiet Rohoman.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Rajpootana, which sailed yesterday for coast ports and Bombay:—For False Point—Asstj Surgeon Heera Lall Dutt. For Madras—Mr A T. Jaffrey and Mr L B Whether. For Bombay—Captn A Dundas Taylor, Mrs Taylor and Miss Ogilvie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
11	Scandra (s)	Calcutta.
12	Pekin (s)	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
11	Bay of Biscay	Cost.
	Cyrene	Bombay and S P.
	Surat (s)	Southampton.
12	O'Enone	London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Steamer Peakin, from Southampton, this morning:—From Southampton to Madras—Mr Doveton, Mrs Ackrill, Major Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Wallace, and Gen Hamilton's servant. From Melbourne to Madras—Miss Dean. From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Murray, 2 Misses Murray, child and European female servant, Mr Edgar, Mr McGavin, Mrs Bray and infant, Dr C Roy, Mrs Scott and infant, and Major Chichester's ayah. From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr Dessylla and Mr Buxton. From Suez to Calcutta—Mr Fowle's servant. From Bombay to Calcutta—Mr Hall.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Steamer Surat, last night from Madras:—To Southampton—Rev and Mrs Thomas Hodson and chil, Lieut Col and Mrs C J Richards, Miss Richards children, infant and servant, Major Gen and Mrs Bruce, Miss Bruce, child, European female servant and native male servant, Mrs H R Thuillier, 2 children, infant and European female servant, Mrs Hackett, Mr Arthur W Hemans, Mr and Mrs Galsthrope and child, Mr F Geist rope, Mr Flood and one syce.—To Brindisi—Miss Weldon, Major Gen and Mrs Thuillier.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 14.

From Liverpool.

Shildon s—13 crates earthenware, Sawyer and Co.
Zerbino s—1,000 bundles hoop iron, A Blascheck and Co.
Propontis s—34 casks fire clay, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Duke Atholl s—6,215 bars and 33 bundles iron, Jamsetjee Cursetjee.
Thessaley s—75 cases gingerwine, 100 cases rum, 40 cases whiskey and 1 case ginger brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From London.

Naples s—26 packages hardware, Essabhoy Tyebally, 15 hhds beer and 30 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrosjee; 12 packages empty glass bottles, A H Abdoolally; 3 cases printing types, Shapoorjee Cowasjee; 31 bales printing papers, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Agnes s—40 kegs red lead, Ebram Esmalljee.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—91 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Glasgow.

Maravel—50 casks porter and 300 casks beer, Framjee, Sands and Co; 50 cases sulphuric acid, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Tuscany s—12 casks paint, Haje, Esmail Jaitha's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 14.

For Liverpool.

Winged Hunter—2,000 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Earl of Zetland—281 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass; 60 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 5 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 cwts bedanuts, Sonder Kessowjee.
Savernake—100 bales cotton, Kevuldass Treecomdass; 80 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Agnes Oswald—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
European s—51½ cwts pepper, Jumabhoy Jairaz; 225 cwts myrabollams, Finlay Scott and Co; 61 bales cotton waste, Damjee Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 56 bales cotton, Jairam Damjee; 67 bales cotton, Ramcrushna Rampurtab; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Panschund Luchmichund; 36 cwts ambahuldee, Mahadowjee Ghella; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 82 bales cotton, Kessowjee Khuraj.
Italia s—112 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 1,073 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 25 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Arago s—280 cwts, B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
City of Baltimore s—250 cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 496 cwts myrabollams, Allymahamed Kassum; 661½ cwts wheat and 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 750 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 325 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co; 6 bales hides, Allarakhia Nathoo.

For Dunkirk.

Ayrshire s—1,398 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Melita s—500 cwts linseed and 1,180 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Italia s—40 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Whitter, 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Propontis s—20 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 50 bales cotton, W & N Graham and Co.
Ganges s—300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Zerbino—s 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Ganges—s 243 cwts coffee, James Mackintosh and Co; 1050 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Zerbino s—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Venetia s—72 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Italia s—100 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

For Suez.

Venetia s—17½ cwts. indigo and 2 packages silk, Hajee Zanals Abdeen.

For Calcutta.

Heliar s—177 bales cotton, Ranjeedass Luckmedass; 520 baley cotton, Kuoop and Co; 41 bales cotton, Ramgopal Tool, chund.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—13 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 27 cases sharkfins, and fishmaws, and 175 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 bales twist, Byramjee Burjorjee; 64 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee; 5 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 125 bales twist, the Albert Mills and Co; 30 bales twist, M M Metha and Co; 61 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 700 baskets anians Hussunlall; 59½ cwts cloves, M C Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 13.

Jenkins, Lieut-Col, Corps of Guides, from furlough, from England.
Peile, Col, R E, from furlough, from England.
Webster, Major, 30th Punjaub N I, on furlough, from Feroepore.
Ramsay, Lieut, 67th Regt, from leave, from England.
Inglis, Lieut, 67th Regt, from leave, from England.
Howell, Lieut-Col, R A, on duty, from England.
Pringle, Col, 35th Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Eyre, Lieut, 23rd Pioneers, on duty, from England.
Bellow, 2nd Lieut, 10th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Ward, Lieut, 60th Rifles, on duty, from England.

March 14.

Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Curling, Sub-Lieut, 68th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Peckham, Lieut, 3rd Hussar, on duty, from Deolalee.
Schneider, Major-Genl, Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Lodwick, Lieut, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 14.

Mercer, Lieut, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, to Mhow.
Wahab, Col, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Gilliard, Qr Mr, R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 14.)

General Department.

His Excellency the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to direct the abolition of the Municipal District and Municipality of Matheran, in the Tanna Collectorate.

It is hereby notified for the information of Heads of Departments in the Town and Island of Bombay, that the medical examination of candidates for employment in the Public Service is to be conducted by the nearest medical officer referred to in the Notification quoted and that as regards recruits for the G I P Railway Police, this duty is to be performed by the Presidency Surgeon, Third District.

Marine Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, on the expiration of sixty days from the day on which this order shall be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the port due to be levied under the provisions of the said Act in the port Kurrachee on all vessels chargeable therewith, the burden of which exceeds two hundred tons, shall be at the rate of three annas per ton. On all other vessels chargeable under the said Act with port dues at the said port, the charge shall be at the rate of four annas per ton.

Military Department.

Surgeon B O'Brien, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to Surgeon Major H Cooke, M D, by G O No 177, dated 4th inst, is under Rule 14, Clause 1, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor H Martin, Commissariat Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieut E Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The services of Captain J M Madden, 16th Regt N I, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend D Macpherson, MA, as Honorary Chaplain of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following appointment is made:—

Lieut D C Dean Pitt, RA, Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor, to be an Aide-de-Camp from the 13th Feb 1878, vice Lieut W R LeG Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, 8th Regt NI, appointed a Probationer for the Military Accounts Department.

Surgeon A Anderson, Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Command from the 28th Feb 1878, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Col J G Fife, RE, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Major J Jopp, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, is appointed to officiate as Asst Qr Mr Genl, vice Major Fraser, proceeding on furlough, dated 1st March 1878.

Marine Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant three months' privilege leave from the 25th March 1878 to Mr H Morland, Depy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev A Polehampton is appointed to act as Chaplain of Camp, Belgaum, during the absence on privilege leave, of the Rev C Walford, M A.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col W C Parr, Actg Joint Administrator, Bhaunagar State, is appointed to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kattywar, as a temporary measure.

Lieut Col T M Baumgartner is appointed to act as Joint Administrator of the Sangli State, in addition to his own duties as Asst Political Agent, Kollapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Maj West, on privilege leave.

Mr Muir-Mackenzie, C S, is appointed Asst Political Agent in charge of Jath.

Judicial Department.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr J R Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in Government Notification No 290, dated the 16th Jan 1878, is to have effect from the 20th instead of from the 21st inst.

Mr H C Kirkpatrick, Reporter, High Court, performed the duties of Clerk of the Crown, in addition to his own, from the 28th Jan to the 14th Feb 1878, both days inclusive.

Mr H J Parsons is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 29 of [Bombay] Act II of 1874, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Asst Surgn at Godhra, in the Panch Mahals District, to be Supt of the Subordinate Jail at Godhra.

Rao Saheb Krishnamukram Atmaram Mehta, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Yeola, in the Tanna District, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-two days.

Mr H J H Henderson, District Supt of Police, Shikarpur, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

Surgn A H C Dane, M B, is appointed to act as Supt of the Poona City Jail during the absence of Surgn Davidson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr M B Baker, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, is appointed temporarily and until further orders to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad in addition to his own duties.

Mr E McG H Fulton received charge of the Office of Registrar on the Appellate Side of H M's High Court of Judicature on the 11th instant, before office hours.

Mr H Maxwell resumed charge of the Office of Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side on the 11th inst.

Under Act XIII of 1859 the Hon the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Major T Trueman, Asst Can Mag, Poona and Kirkee and Mag of the first class, to exercise the powers vested in a Mag of Police by the said Act.

The Hon the Gov in Council is pleased, Under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr S W Tyndall, Mag of the first class in the District of Kurrachee, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mag of the second and third class in the Kurrachee District [Section 266].

Mr N Spencer, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his appointment on the 20th Feb 1878, after office hours, the unexpired portion, namely, from the 20th to the 22nd Feb 1878, of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification dated the 29th Sept 1875, and subsequently extended by H M's Secy of State for India, is cancelled.

The following appointments are made consequent on Mr J F Hathornthwaite, Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, having proceeded on seven months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 4th inst:—

Mr James Scorgie, Professor of Mechanism and Applied Sciences, Poona C E College, to in act the third grade until further orders.

Mr G V Karkare to act as Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinston College until further orders.

Mr G W Forrest to act (in the fourth grade) as Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College until further orders.

Mr Vaman Abaji Modak to act as Head Master of the Surat High School until further orders.

Mr Narayen Venayek Sathe to act as Head Master of the Ratnagiri High School until further orders.

Drs H Cook and A N Hojel respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Principal and Professor of Medicine and Hygiene in the Grant Medical College before office hours on the 4th inst.

Mr J T Hathornthwaite, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, availed himself of the seven months's leave of absence on medical certificate from the 4th inst after office hours.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Watson to act as Supernumerary Depy Coll in Sind during the temporary deputation of Mr W S Forman to act as Judge of Shikarpur.

H M's Secy of State for India has allowed extensions of leave to the following officers for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr G G Turner, C S, for two months, on sick certificate.

Mr R B Pitt, Asst Supdt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, for two months, on sick certificate.

The Hon T C Hope, C S I, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 21st inst, or such date thereafter as he may avail himself thereof.

The services of Mr C E Buckland, CS, Private Secy to H E the Governor, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India on his return from privilege leave.

Surgn C W McRury to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District.

Surgn J P Greany to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Deccan Registration District, during the absence of Surgn R M Wall on leave, or until further orders.

Public Works Department.

Mr G C Whitworth, CS, delivered over charge of the Office of Additional Under-Secy to Government, P W Dept, for relief purposes, on the 9th March 1878, after office hours.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Davidson, AI CE, to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Satara, as a temporary measure, from the date of Lieut-Col-Penny's departure on leave.

HIGH COURT.—March 15.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

340-568-76—Jefferson and P—Hajee Ismael Seedeck and others vs Shamjee Poonjani and others—Tyabjee and S. References from the Bombay Small Cause Court.
25399-76—Chalk and W—Kawasjee Kaikhusroo P vs Dossibai Shapoorjee and S.
17303-76—Amabai vsn Soabai.

Appeals.

342·624-76—Craigie L and O—L Wallace and others vs Burjorjee Munhcerjee W and another Rimington H & L.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Summary Suit.

111-78—Bharshunker N—Parmanundass Jehalall vs Motichund Ilechaachund.

Long Causes.

2-78—Crawford and B—Tarachund Goreedass vs Cumulsey Premjee—Macfarlane and G.
430-77—Lynch and Tobin—Munchersha Bezonjee vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday—Crawford and B.
787-77—Mr Turner—Joosub Alar kia and others vs Goolemchund Mandavi—Jefferson and P.
565-77—Mr Turner—Rao Bhadoor Muddon S vs Atmaram—Madhowjee and others—Jefferson and P.
689-77—Mr Turner—Sadanund Shreecrushnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTISTS, 7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE RIFLE RANGE at COORLA will be available on and after SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for members of any Company.

Officers Commanding Companies will be good enough to depute a Sergeant to attend at the Head Quarter Office THIS DAY to draw the Ammunition for their respective Companies, by whom a strict account must be kept of all Ammunition issued by them. No Ammunition will be issued on the ground, but each member must obtain it from the Colour Sergeant of his Company before leaving Bombay.

A Camp has been pitched at Coorla in the vicinity of the Range, and beds provided in each Tent, so that members wishing to remain there a few days can do so.

Arrangements have been made about food, etc., so that by giving notice before 12 noon on any day to Messrs. W. J. ESSAI and Co., whatever is required will be provided.

T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps,

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party, during His Excellency's tour, should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.*

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General, and Offg. Private Secy.
Lieut.-Col. G. Villiers, Military Secy.
Mrs. Barnett.
Lord W. Beresford, A.-D.-C.
Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

S. C. BAYLEY,
For Private Secy. to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, March 9, 1878.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878

Prince Bismarck's speech, the full text of which reaches us by the Mail, demonstrates by anticipation the inutility and absurdity of the proposed Congress to settle the Eastern Question. The idea of the Congressional government of Europe rests on the supposition that all the Great Powers who are parties to a Congress will take up arms, in case of need, to enforce the public law of Europe as defined in those Treaties which express their collective will. When, therefore, the Chancellor of the German Empire says mockingly that he is ready to act as a broker in making a bargain between England and Russia, but that he would not think of employing the military strength of Germany to enforce such conclusions as he himself might consider reasonable, it is obvious that any treaty approved by the Congress of Berlin would be quite worthless, inasmuch as the Power which chose to violate it would not be put under the ban of Europe. There can in fact be no public law where there are no penalties; and Prince Bismarck, with his customary frankness, laughs at the obsolete notion that Russia will run the risk of constituting herself part of a police force to maintain the balance of power in Europe. This is exactly the game played by Prussia at the beginning of the Crimean War, when that State set the example of disturbing the settlement of 1815 by refusing to aid the Western Powers in compelling the Emperor Nicholas to respect the public law of Europe as solemnly guaranteed by the five Great Powers. Prince Bismarck seems to contemplate the quarrel between Russia and England with something of the fiendish glee of a political Iago, moralizing to himself in this fashion on the possible consequences of his own mischievous intrigues:—"Now, whether England ruin Russia, or Russia England, or each cripple the other, every way makes my gain." And this is the Minister who is to preside at the Congress! His whole speech seems to us one of studied insolence, which should have deeply wounded the pride of the English nation. Take, for instance, his scoffing remark that he supposed the Russians, if they could not come to terms with England and Austria, would act on the maxim, *Beati possidentes*. Can this be construed except as a distinct encouragement to Russia to hold all the territory she has acquired in her holy war? Again, what is the meaning of his declaration that he is willing to act as broker between England and Russia, when set side by side with his distinct and emphatic statement that he will advise his Sovereign to go to war whenever the honour, the independence, or the material interests of the German Empire are endangered? He himself, he says, sees no harm in the extension of the Russian power from the Danube to the Bosphorus; he does not regard the question of the opening of the Dardanelles as worth fighting for; but he knows very well that these are vital questions for England and Austria. The inference is plain, that, were he the Minister of England, he would advise his Sovereign to go to war; and we may guess what sort of an opinion he has formed of the present generation of English public men when he says in effect, "Oh! of course you won't fight; so let me act as your broker and I will buy peace for you by bartering away, in exchange for it, the interests and honour of your country." The excuse for such audacious cynicism is that England has for years put up with rebuffs from powerful nations without ever exhibiting the slightest resentment.

We are glad to believe that times are changed, not, however, with the good will of some of Her Majesty's Ministers; and that the English nation will compel Lord Beaconsfield's Government to stand up as firmly for the Imperial interests of England as Prince Bismarck would for those of Germany. From the initiative of the Government nothing can be expected so long as Lord Derby remains in office. We learn from some of the Parliamentary papers received by last Mail that so far back as the 8th of last June Count Schouvaloff, in a confidential conversation with the Foreign Secretary, gave a very full and candid explanation of the terms of peace that Russia would grant if Turkey sued for an armistice before the Russian army crossed the Balkans. He said that it was absolutely necessary to Russia to put down the Turks, once for all, while to England on the other hand it was necessary to maintain in principle the Ottoman Empire and the inviolability of Constantinople and the Straits; and that the Emperor thought these views were not irreconcilable. He promised that Russia would not keep Constantinople, but he openly claimed the revision of the Treaty of Paris as regards the Straits and the strip of Bessarabia ceded by Russia in 1856; and for the rest he insisted that Bulgaria should become autonomous, and announced that, if Turkey continued the war till the invaders had crossed the Balkans, harsher terms would be imposed. He concluded by saying it "was important for the Emperor to know if within the limits indicated he can count on the neutrality of England, a neutrality which would exclude even a temporary occupation of Constantinople and the Straits by the latter Power." This was a courageous advance on the part of Russia; but the shifty Lord Derby was incapable of meeting it in the same spirit, and saying frankly at what points Russia would encounter the resistance of England. In his usual underhand way, he sent a statement of the Russian terms to Mr. Layard, asking if that Ambassador thought they would be accepted by the Porte; and, on Mr. Layard replying that it would be an infamy for England to suggest that such terms should be seriously considered, Lord Derby said he had never meant to propose them for acceptance at Constantinople, and refused to give Count Schouvaloff any answer. It cannot be maintained, therefore, that the English Ministry was left in ignorance of Russian designs. These were plainly avowed, but the timidity of Lord Derby prevented the Government from taking measures to counteract them nine months ago. The English nation, it is clear, does not mean to be bound by Lord Derby's failure to give Russia due notice of what would happen if she broke up the Turkish Empire, but till a new Foreign Secretary is substituted for Lord Derby it seems hopeless to expect that the true policy of England will be vigorously carried out.

The High Court of Bombay has of late been very angry and has punished two members of the Civil Service in a way they are not likely to forget. A starving Bheel spied a chicken and took it. He could not understand why the Collector should have so many chickens and he should have none; probably the Collector's pattawallas had stolen it from him in the first instance, and he was recovering his own. The Collector was wroth and sent the Bheel, not to the relief camp, but to the Magistrate, Mr. Baines, for trial. The Magistrate proved, to the astonished Bheel, that theft was an offence, to steal the Collector's chicken was an enormous offence, and to steal within his jurisdiction was an audacious offence, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment! The High Court was unable to follow this reasoning and said so. Mr. Baines was astonished. Did the High Court dare to check Mr. Baines? and he swelled like the frog in the fable. Mr. Baines knew better than the High Court, and the High Court was an ass, at least to all intent. The papers went through the District Magistrate who was the owner of the chicken. Mr. Nairne agreed with Mr. Baines, and backed up his opinions. This was too much for the High Court; they could afford to disregard the ravings of an insignificant Supernumerary Assistant, and could treat him with contemptuous indifference. But Mr. Nairne was a District Magistrate, and ought to have known better. They gave him a flogging on paper which has never been surpassed in the memory of the Secretariat, and then sent in the papers to Government with a recommendation that Mr. Nairne should never be entrusted with the power of a District Magistrate. Mr. Baines and his conceit had by this time collapsed like a wind-bag, and he wrote an abject apology. The punishment awarded by Government is that Mr. Baines's name should be struck off the judicial list, and he should never be employed in the judicial line, and Mr. Nairne should be degraded one step, and be passed over in promotion by a junior officer.

The Government of India has at last taken a step which has been under consideration for the last four or five years, by introducing a Bill to abridge the liberty of the Native Press. We refrain from making any comments on this measure until we see the evidence on which its justification is founded. Repressive legislation of the kind now contemplated usually has the effect of propagating instead of extinguishing sedition.

The rumour from St. Petersburg as to the intention of England to occupy the island of Mitylene is one of many proofs that war is dangerously near at hand. Now that English troops cannot reckon on getting a free use of Turkish ports, it will be necessary for England, if she is going to war, to have an intermediate depot for troops and supplies much nearer the Dardanelles than Malta is, and Mitylene would answer this purpose.

Our readers are well enough aware that one of the Government of India's great sources of revenue is Opium. In Bengal it possesses all the Opium lands and pays the ryots the expenses of cultivation. The Opium is prepared according to a certain standard, and what is technically called a certain "touch," in Government factories at Patna and Benares, after which the whole of the out-turn is packed in chests and put up to auction in Calcutta, whence it is exported to the China ports. The profit reaped by the Government of India is the difference between the amount paid for cultivation and the amount realised by the auction sales. The Opium grown in Native States, such as Malwa, is heavily taxed when it makes its appearance in British territory, each chest being chargeable with a tax of Rs. 600 when it crosses the British frontier. This system has been bitterly opposed by a section of philanthropists in England, who have contended for years past that the connection of the Government of India with the consumption of Opium in China is neither more nor less than immoral. When the British Government took precautions in garrison towns to save its men, by passing a certain notorious Act, the philanthropists declared that the State was formally patronising vice, forgetting that it was doing nothing of the kind but only endeavouring, for the country's sake, to do away as much as possible with the sorrowful results of vice, which would prevail whether the Government recognised it or not. In like manner, the connection of the Government of India with the Chinese Opium trade has been unreasonably denounced, just as if the Government of India were to deliberately abandon the Opium monopoly and throw seven or eight millions sterling annually away, the people of China would suddenly become more moral as regards Opium-smoking! Recently the opposition to the Government of India Opium monopoly received a fillip by the appearance in England of the Chinese Ambassador. The astute Chinaman took care to impress Englishmen, whenever he had the chance, that the Government of India was very wicked—was, in fact, ruining the people of China—by its Opium traffic. What he and his employers would like to see would be the Government of India prohibited by England from possessing an Opium monopoly and the Emperor of China permitted to shut up every port of China against Opium. We can imagine several simple people in England flattering themselves that such a consummation was one devoutly to be wished. The Chinese would smoke Opium no more. The dreams of the lazy Opium-smokers would be no longer possible. The crime committed under the intoxicating influence of the drug would disappear. In fact, the Emperor of China would be placed in possession of a regenerated people, who would cease to abandon themselves to vice and be active moral supporters of morality and justice. Those who know the facts of the case can afford to smile at these delusions. They are well aware that the opposition of the Chinese Government to the reception of Opium from India is partly due to its dislike of all foreigners and of all pretexts (of which the Opium traffic is one) that can introduce foreigners to the country, and greatly to the fact that it would prefer the millions paid by the Chinese to India to find their way into the Imperial Treasury at Pekin. At present the Chefoo Convention is hanging fire, the Chinese Ambassador to England not having been able yet to inform his Imperial master that the Convention had been ratified. We observe that several of the papers brought by the last China Mail forbode no good to mercantile interests in the East from the Convention, because its ratification is being agitated for by the Archbishop of Canterbury and a large section of the class known as humane lovers of China. The *North China Herald* is especially distrustful of the Convention when it finds its advocacy in such hands. It points out that, to a looker-on from such a point of view as the Archbishop's might appear to be, the question about *lekin* on Opium may be a matter of trifling importance; but residents in China, and still more in India, know that beneath the surface of a very plausible proposition lies far more than the Chinese Government has cared to bring forward. "In other words, it is not whether the natives of China shall continue to smoke Opium, but whether the Chinese Government, by establishing a monopoly of Opium for itself, shall not be able, at the expense of Indian revenue, to increase their own by some six or seven millions sterling per annum. For merchants who have no dealings in Opium it means even more; for it would leave it in the power of the Chinese Government at any time so to affect the course of exchange that the calculations of the wisest merchant would be upset, and at any moment the whole of the foreign mercantile community might see itself brought face to face with ruin; and this through no fault of its own, but through the enormous power of disarranging trade which would be placed in the hands of an ignorant and notoriously corrupt Government." Our contemporary then cries out against the conduct of those Englishmen who are always ready, on sentimental grounds, to support Chinese or Hindoos at the expense of their own countrymen, whom they suppose cannot possibly be right. As regards China, much of the sympathy that Englishmen sheds upon it is wasted. Neither the people nor the Government are hungering after a high standard of morality. Opium-smoking the people have been long accustomed to, and smoke Opium they will, whether they get it good from the Indian Government or grossly adulterated from their own Government. As for the Chinese Government, which is supposed to be yearning to save its subjects from Opium debasement, it is really one of the most cruel and selfish in the world. We have already reported how, when it was asked to make a grant of grain to a starving population of several millions, the Government of Pekin begged to be excused; and although it is difficult to get accurate information from the interior of the Chinese Empire, sufficient reports have appeared to prove that while it is in a terrible condition the Government of Pekin allows its mind to be very little troubled whether hundreds of thousands die off like rotten sheep or live to be a source of wealth afterwards to the State by tilling the soil. The paper from which we have already quoted says that much is heard of the oppression of the Turkish Government; and the history of massacres in Bulgaria has been repeated *ad nauseam*. "But those same people who are so ready to take up the cry with regard to the Bulgarians have perhaps little idea of what goes on in China day by day. We told, a few weeks ago, the story of a poor innocent boy reared to years of discretion called upon to undergo the most brutal of human mutilations, and then to be sent amongst the soldiers of the west to be a victim to the lusts of an Asiatic soldiery. Every day our columns contain some allusion to the famine now prevailing in the north of China. Perhaps the people who get up petitions in favour of retrogressive action in China are not aware how much the Government of China is itself to blame, not by sins of neglect alone, but by positive obstructions to the passage of goods, for the present condition of the northern provinces. In fact, the famine owes its main virulence to the very acts against which the mercantile community of China has been protesting for the last twenty years. Our complaints are that we cannot sell our goods, because the people in the interior of China are not allowed to bring their superfluous productions to market, and more especially has this been the case with respect to the provinces now smitten with famine. Our goods could not penetrate to Honan and Shansi, because the Government of China would not permit its own people to take their superfluous products to a market where they were saleable; and in consequence the condition of those regions has been steadily growing worse and worse. Now, when a dearth comes on them through natural causes, the people are found to have no husbanded resources, and scarcity is turned in consequence into a famine—the more severe in comparison with that of Madras and Bombay, in that the Government of China, in place of encouraging, has been steadily hindering every avenue of access." Yet this is the Government which is pictured by English philanthropists to be yearning to see its people freed from the curse of Opium! The highly moral Chinese Government would much prefer having no Indian Opium, for then it could sell the people bad Opium at the dearest prices, because it would have no opposition. Surely such a profitable scheme would justify even the King of the Cannibal Islands in pretending to be anxious about the morality of his subjects.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The position of Egyptian finances has again come to the front in a pressing form, and it would really seem as if the Khedive by sheer mismanagement were about to drive England, and possibly France, into an interference with his sovereign status which they would gladly avoid if they could. In previous letters I have mentioned the falling off in last year's revenues and the attempt made by the Khedive to found on this a claim for the reduction of interest on the Unified Debt. The particulars of the falling off were given in a report by Mr. W. G. Romaine, late of the Admiralty, who is now Controller General of Revenues, and is one of the picked European officials. Unfortunately Mr. Romaine is too much a mere red-tapist, and has been accustomed only to deal with Englishmen whom he can trust. When, therefore, the provincial collectors and their secretaries made certain statements as to the receipts, the arrears due, and next year's prospects, he unhesitatingly embodied them in a report, and his conclusions were promptly telegraphed to England by the Khedive's instructions as if to prepare the public for a plea to have the interest reduced. The other Commissioners, Major Baring and M. Malaret, refused to concur in this report, knowing the faulty sources from which its so-called facts were derived. Of course when these incidents came to be known here they only served to deepen the distrust with which the Khedive's proceedings had come to be regarded, and stimulated Mr. Goschen in his efforts to obtain a thorough enquiry, not only into the revenue, but also the expenditure of Egypt and the floating debt. It is now believed that the Khedive is disposed to give way, seeing that the bondholders will stand no more nonsense, and by way of preliminary he has appointed Colonel Gordon to be chief of *his* Commission. Now, "Chinese Gordon" will do thoroughly anything he undertakes, but as the scope of the Khedive's Commission of Enquiry is only the revenue, it will not bring out one half of what is wanted. Mr. Goschen and his French colleague, M. Joubert, are therefore urgent in still pressing for the wider and enlarged form of Commission, and will, I dare say, succeed. So convinced indeed are people here of this that they have already begun to name Mr. Samuel Laing as one of the members, if not the head of the proposed Commission. If Gordon, the man of action and initiative, and Laing the man of figures and abstract economical principles, could be induced to act with full powers they would undoubtedly get very near the truth, if not quite at it, and Mr. Laing is perhaps the best substitute available for Goschen. But the fear is that whoever may act, or whatever the Khedive may engage to do, he will so effectually manage to evade any infringement of his prerogatives, that the practical result to a bondholder will be the same; his interest will be cut down rather than the personal extravagance of the Viceroy should be checked. The folly of the Khedive is shown in this, that it is precisely at the moment when the break up of the Ottoman Empire suggests to all the Powers, including even England, the question what is to be done with such valuable fragments as Egypt and the country around the Suez Canal? it is just at such a time of all others that he goes out of his way to force upon people the obvious and not irrational answer: Egypt, at least, should be taken out of its present hands, and France and England, as the two countries having the closest interest in its future, should decide as to its fate. The natural sequel would be the elimination of the Khedive altogether and the assumption of a joint Protectorate over the country, appointing such a man as Nubar Pasha or Midhat Pasha Governor, to administer the revenues, first for the good of the people, and next for the security of the national creditors. I do not say the French and English Governments would agree to do this; our Government, I know, is resolutely opposed to any interference at present. But the Khedive's conduct is beginning to reconcile people to such an eventuality, and the bondholders, of course, are always broaching the subject, knowing the advantage of mere iteration. The Khedive, who is no fool, must soon see how matters are drifting, and, therefore, I should not be surprised if he were suddenly to discover the superiority of conciliation as an alternative, and were to surrender much rather than lose all. Before I quit this subject let me mention for the benefit of those who knew Mr. LeMesurier in India, that an Egyptian now in London, one of the best authorities on the subject, mentions him to me as the most efficient of all the European administrators yet introduced; just as Mr. Romaine is the feeblest, as the personification of mere routine. Mr. LeMesurier's chief qualification in the eyes of Anglo-Egyptians is his command of backbone, a characteristic cause of admiration in a country where obsequious deference to the ruler is known to have been the main cause of all recent troubles.

The anticipation which the Khedive has encouraged of a deficient yield this year on account of an inadequate rise in the Nile is, I am told, grossly exaggerated by that astute potentate for his own purposes. Thanks to irrigation, the crops will not be greatly behind those of any other good year, and if prices are fair, as is likely, the peasant farmers will not lose so much as greatly to affect the revenue. At all events the deficiency or loss remains to be seen, and an honest enquiry is what is wanted to bring out these points. Otherwise, no one here will doubt that the low Nile has merely been utilised by the Khedive for his selfish purposes, and the exasperation will be great. To show, however, how good Mr. Goschen's original scheme was, and what resources there are in Egypt if honestly used, I may mention that short as is the time during which his plan has been in full operation, only about a year and-a-half, nearly three millions sterling nominal of the Unified Debt has been bought up and cancelled, reducing the original amount from £59,000,000 to £56,200,000. Thus an annual saving of £150,000 has already been effected. Of the older loans nearly as much has been redeemed in the same time.

The Bland Silver Bill, having now passed the American Senate by more than a two-thirds majority, will become law as soon as the House of Representatives has accepted the Senate's amendments. There are, I believe, technical difficulties in the way of its working which may considerably minimise its power for mischief. I am told, for instance, that the Attorney General may interpose obstacles to its being applied in payment of the Government debt, such as funded, and may direct an appeal to the Supreme Court which *might* decide that the word "coin" used in the original Act of Congress to express the medium of payment of both interest and principal means gold and not silver coin. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the Attorney General is only a Government officer, and that he will not take any hostile action without the President's orders. Now, President Hayes is or was opposed to the Silver Bill, but he is thought to be inclined to waive his hostility in presence of so determined a majority as that measure has secured, and as he is himself the President of an actual minority of the people, he is reluctant to make himself more obnoxious than can be helped. On the whole, therefore, I am prepared to see the Silver Bill run its course, hampered only by the amendments which the House of Representatives may introduce. One of the Senate's amendments limits the value of the silver coined to 2,000,000 dlrs. to 4,000,000 dlrs. monthly, and it is the desire of the silver remonetisers to make the coinage practically unlimited, in the idea of dispensing with gold altogether and making silver the basis of specie resumption. They have a vague notion that to pay all debts in the cheaper metal will save them something at the expense of the public creditor, and while they cherish this they will desire to make it in practice as complete as possible. They will, of course, be disappointed, but they do not know that yet. Silver has risen about a penny per ounce here this week notwithstanding considerable sales by the German Government, and it will probably go higher still, reducing still more the margin of depreciation at which it stands relatively to gold. This is good news for American bondholders, and proportionately bad news for the debtor in the Western States whence comes all the impetus for the silver agitation. If, however, they should keenly feel their disappointment the next point will be, what course can they adopt to gain the end they really have in view—namely, a reduction in their burdens and liabilities? On this matter it is too soon yet to speculate, but we may note the unpleasant fact that partial repudiation is quite in favour in the West, and is justified by most immoral arguments.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has by a large majority rejected the proposal of Mr. Slagg in favour of an excise duty on the products of Indian cotton mills. I anticipated, in my letter last week, some such issue, and in fact it became inevitable when, in addition to John Bright's letter, the decision of the Government against the idea was made known. Thus the matter may be dismissed from further notice. You may depend on it, in no shape or form will it reappear, and I do not know what good the discussion here has done except to show how loosely their free trade opinions sit upon many so-called free traders in Lancashire, whose only notions of political economy seem based upon the late Alderman Brooke's theory as avowed to Mr. Busfield Ferrand twenty-five years ago, "Lord bless you! we're all for ourselves in this world." The first consequence, however, of a failure in the excise agitation will be that attention will be concentrated more and more upon the question of a repeal of the import duties. My opinion on this point, from what I see and hear, is that Lord Salisbury is quite prepared to anticipate the wants of the Treasury, and give up the duties sooner than they can well be spared. For the moment, however, any action must be subordinated to political considerations, since the shibboleth "Perish India, perish British interests," is not yet adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and, therefore, so long as either is in peril, any interference which augments the danger will be carefully avoided.

Among the stray items of intelligence bearing on the interests of either English or Indian cotton manufacture, which have come before me during the last day or two, I find the following. It may mean little, but I give it as I get it. The export of cotton goods from New York in the week ending 20th ultimo reached 2,376 packages, of which 1,673 were for Aden, and 237 for Great Britain. I do not know who the consumers of American cotton goods are at Aden, and it does not greatly matter. The point is that exports of calicoes are now a regular feature of the American trade, and that the goods are sent to quarters which have hitherto been considered a mere preserve for English manufactures. While this goes on we have men like Mundella, the radical member for Sheffield, harping at the Statistical Society here upon the superiority of English labour, which he considers "the best and in the long run the cheapest in the world." The foreigner laughs in his sleeve at the tenacity with which we cling to this superstition and encourages us in it, while he utilises the real facts to his own advantage.

A rumour was current in Paris yesterday to the effect that the Minister of Commerce intended to propose an increase of 20 per cent. on import duties. The rumour was generally discredited, and is probably little more than an inference founded on the unusual activity of the Protectionist party. There is, however, great dissatisfaction here at the way in which British commercial interests are contemptuously disregarded by foreign States, or rather at the persistent animosity shown in the new commercial legislation inaugurated; and the Bradford Chamber of Commerce has arranged that at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London next week they shall be asked to let a deputation wait upon Lord Derby in reference to "several tariffs," which means, I assume, the Spanish, the Swiss, the Austrian, and the French; and also to urge the appointment of a Minister of Commerce. On the other hand, at a Conference held last week in Bristol to consider the causes of the depression in trade, at which every point conceivable, from drink and savings banks to machinery and brickmaking, was handled, Mr. Samuel Morley, no bad judge, declared that most of our foreign markets had so entirely slipped from under our exclusive control that he did not see what else we could do than fall back upon the 200 millions of Africans just brought to light by Mr. Stanley, all of whose wants had still to be supplied. This is cold comfort for the Bradford and Manchester people, who want something for immediate possession, not in remote prospect merely.

One of the rumours current yesterday which sent down the stock markets was to the effect that the Government had arranged with the P. and O. Company for the hire of six of their steamers as transports. There is no truth in the statement that any such point is settled, but negociations have been going on with more than one company for the temporary transfer of some large steamers, and at a moment's notice the Government can get all it wants. I need not dilate on this topic, for it would bring me into politics, which I am bound to eschew; suffice it to say that the mere details as to how we propose to spend the £6,000,000 we have at length got voted in Parliament, after infinite jaw and trouble, are of no importance whatever in view of the simple fact that the Russian Government, seeing the pliability of our Cabinet and its readiness to fall into any obvious trap, does not believe we really mean fighting, and so is marching straight towards its goal, in the full conviction that we shall recognise accomplished facts, however much we may grumble at the previous stages.

The rise in the value of silver this week has been indirectly aided by another incident, which need not be called unexpected, although it seems to have surprised many people here. The Imperial Bank of Germany has lent a large amount of silver coin, it is said some millions sterling, to the Russian Government for war purposes. That the Russians wanted specie for payments in places like Roumania has long been known, for paper roubles had frequently been refused, but it was really only small change the invaders needed. I believe they have plenty of gold in the St. Petersburg vaults untouched, and the advantage of dealing with Germany is that they do not part with gold in return for the silver. The Bank will accept bonds for the present instead. All liabilities, they fancy, will now soon be squared off by the help of one or two funded loans, floated on the strength of a triumphant peace.

[illegible] co[illegible] and [illegible] publ[illegible] taken [illegible] though[illegible] towards [illegible] on no two days does the na[illegible] alike. What seems to me[illegible] war one day receives a pacif[illegible] next. Nothing is more exh[illegible] patience than protracted uncer[illegible] though the position of Constantinople [illegible] more critical, it is impossible to follow, [illegible] weariness, the tortuous path of diplomacy, [illegible] will eventually decide its fate. Indeed, [illegible] seemed all but settled when the news burst upon us a fortnight ago that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries had deliberately signed away their last chance of defending Constantinople from the Russians. In the desire to keep this event secret, we then saw why Constantinople for a week past had been isolated from the rest of the world, and why no telegrams had been either despatched or received. Mr. Layard was as much taken by surprise as the rest of us, and the difficulty of exchanging ideas with the Cabinet at home added to his many responsibilities. The abandonment of the Tchekmedji Dercos lines places Constantinople virtually at the mercy of the Russians. This extraordinary concession is a great blow to the army, who feel that considering all that they have gone through during the war and the brave endurance of the soldiers, the governing Pashas were not justified in yielding without a struggle this last and strongest standpoint of Turkey. Baker Pasha was among those who felt most keenly on the subject; his opinions were shared by others in the Seraskeriat, and he and Captain Burnaby left quite suddenly for London, entrusted with a secret mission, it is understood, by Raouf Pasha, the Minister of War. The danger threatening Constantinople and Gallipoli has, of course, brought England and Russia face to face, and the incidents of the past ten days relate entirely to the movements of the fleet, and the influence they have had, or will have, on those of the Russians. When Admiral Hornby, in obedience to his orders, presented himself the second time at the entrance of the Dardanelles, he found that Russian influence had already closed the way. The decided refusal of the Pasha in command to allow the British fleet to pass obliged Admiral Hornby to return to Besika, from whence he telegraphed for instructions, whether he should force the passage, if the Turks persisted in their refusal to allow his ships to enter the Straits. Had the forts opened fire, the iron-clads would have retorted, and we should have witnessed the strange fact of the British fleet arriving at Constantinople, no longer as a friend, but as a declared enemy, while the force of circumstances would have driven the Turks to seek the alliance of the Russians in such an emergency. The Turks rightly enough declared that, as far as they were concerned, the fleet came too late. They were beyond the reach of help, and having bound themselves hand and foot to follow the Russian lead, they must beware not to make their position worse by drawing on them the displeasure of their conquerors. The presence of the fleet would only create embarrassment and complications. Server Pasha, the same who made his profession of faith in favour of Russia to the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Adrianople, brought all his influence, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to bear against the coming of the fleet. Ahmet Vefik, the Premier, was equally opposed, and the poor Sultan torn with anxiety, and seeing the impossibility of remaining in his own capital if more complications should arise, supported his Ministers.

It was clear that the fleet was not wanted, and that it would require all Mr. Layard's persuasion and threats as to the consequences of a refusal to induce the Porte to withdraw the orders they had given to stop the passage of the British fleet. Admiral Hornby was expected to leave Besika at dawn, and up to the previous midnight, in spite of repeated messages, interviews, and the intervention of influential third parties, the Turks had not given in. "A week ago," they said, "we would have welcomed the English with open arms; if we make enemies of them now, it is not our fault, our position will be terrible, for we shall be placed between two fires, and with an over-excited starving population to hold in check. Of the two we are most in the power of the Russians, and they must, therefore, have our first consideration." The continued refusal of the Turks made the situation every moment more critical; the British fleet might force its way to Constantinople, but at what cost in ships and lives? It was also most unpleasant to conjecture what might be the upshot of this first breach of the peace, if Turks, Russians, and English were to meet as declared foes in Constantinople.

Not an hour too soon, however, the will of the Turk was broken, and the Government agreed at last that no other action should be taken against the fleet, except to note a protest againt its passage through the Straits. The difficulties of the fleet were not yet at an end, for it was overtaken by bad weather, and a violent snow-storm kept it weather-bound at Gallipoli, and, by the time it arrived at Constantinople, its coming had already become the subject of delicate diplomatic discussion. The Czar declared that, if Constantinople waters were occupied by British ships, his troops must occupy the city. As a half measure, the ironclads were not allowed to approach the Bosphorus nearer than the Prince's Islands; but their presence, even there, caused the Russians to invade the neutral zone, and the Russian Eagles were seen to wave over the *Hamidieh*, the principal fort of the Tchekmedji Dercos lines. A Russian occupation was imminent, and great annoyance was felt here generally against the policy of England for causing fresh troubles when matters seemed to be at length coming to a peaceful settlement. The Prime Minister gave official notice to the Parliament that, owing to the coming of the British fleet, the Russians had determined to occupy a portion of Constantinople. In a Cabinet Council it was next discussed whether, under the circumstances, it would not be consistent with the Sultan's dignity that he should leave Constantinople. The opinions were in favour of his leaving, which induced Mr. Layard, on his own initiative, to remove the fleet to a greater distance from Constantinople—to Yemlek, a port in the Marmora. Simultaneously with this retrograde movement, the Russians retired to their lines at Tchataldja; but since then the fleet has again, by superior orders, shifted its quarters to a point nearer Constantinople. Whether this fresh move will also entail another advance of the Russians remains to be seen.

It is understood that several alterations unfavourable to the Turks have been made by the Russians in the conditions of peace. A wider significance has been given to the geographical limits of the future Bulgaria, in which it is stipulated that no Moslems should be allowed to reside. From a reliable source, I learn that these new exactions seriously menace the conclusion of the peace, that the Turks will keep quiet until they can make sure of the support of England and Austria, and that, at the last moment, they will refuse to put their signature to the Treaty of Peace.

Server Pasha has not benefited himself by his *complaisance* to the Russians, and his indiscreet confessions to the correspondent of the *Daily News* have cost him his post, and I may mention that Mr. Layard gives a flat denial to the statements made by Server regarding the part which he declares that British influence had in encouraging and prolonging the war. Server is succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs by Safvet Pasha, at present in Adrianople engaged in negotiations with the Grand Duke.

The Russians are making themselves at home in Roumelia. The railway and telegraph lines are worked by them; it is even said they have made proposals to purchase the former from the French Company which owns them. They are preparing to erect fortification at Rhodosto; and Prince Tcherkasski, the framer of the new laws and administration for Bulgaria, is working at Adrianople, organizing the new Russian Government of Roumelia.

The dissolution of the Turkish Parliament is an event, the meaning of which is not yet understood. All comments in the local press are forbidden, and the event has attracted little attention, owing to the public mind being so distracted by other matters, which touch it more nearly. The Deputies who had made themselves remarkable by their opposition to the Government have all been requested to leave Constantinople, and the hon. member for Adrainople, more unfortunate than the others, has been interned at Broupa.

The arrest of Suleiman Pasha at Gallipoli meets with general approval, and if a man deserves to be made responsible and punished for the misfortunes of his country, it is Suleiman. There is hardly a dissenting opinion regarding the way he sacrificed to personal motives the defence of Roumelia. Some attribute his mismanagement merely to his irritation at Raouf Pasha, his inferior in rank and his personal enemy, being raised over his head; others, less charitable, give him credit for motives still darker and more criminal.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's Unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To ensure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all these hideous ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective power exerted, than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins. New healthy growths appear to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST LIEUT. HANNAN WITHDRAWN.

POONA, MARCH 14.

A compromise having been effected, the prosecution has been allowed to fall through. Major Trueman was compelled to discharge Lieutenant Hannan under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ISLAND OF MITYLENE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAR. 13.

Fears are entertained here that England has the intention of occupying the Island of Mitylene.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 14.

It is semi-officially stated here that Russia cannot submit to the European Congress all the points of the Treaty of Peace as signed between Turkey and Russia.

LONDON, MAR. 14.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in reply to a question, said that negotiations for a European Congress still continue, but that British Government required before entering it that Russia should submit all the peace conditions to the Congress.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, with the outward English Mails of 1st instant, left here for Bombay at midnight last night.

The Cathay left for Galle and Calcutta at 5 p.m. yesterday evening.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 13, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	5 1/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110½
Bar Silver	54½ to ½

Arrivals—Xantho, and Thessaly.

Departures—Suez, and Polluce.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 14, 7-37 A.M.

Mail steamer Surat, from Calcutta, arrived.

A SEVERE CENSORSHIP OF THE NATIVE PRESS ESTABLISHED.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, a Bill was passed for the better regulation of the Vernacular Press to enable Government to repress seditious writing, extortion, and intimidation by the Vernacular Press more promptly than is possible under the existing law. The Bill provides that where necessary the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police may, with the sanction of the Local Government, require the publisher of Vernacular papers to execute a bond that he will not allow to be published in future such objectionable matter, or as an alternative for such a bond, to enter into a written engagement to submit proofs of articles to some authorized Government officer. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in moving the adoption of the Bill, explained that it was only permissive, giving the Government power to introduce its operation where necessary. For instance, Government does not at present think it necessary to introduce operations into the Madras Presidency, nor will any publisher come under its operation unless the Local Government judges it necessary. He pointed out that seditious and libellous writing had greatly increased, and lately had frequently taken the line of suggesting open resistance to the Government by commenting on the supposed weakness of England. He showed that the existing law was inadequate and unsuited, that what was needed was a preventive not only punitive measure. He drew attention to the opinions of Sir Thomas Munro and the members of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government in 1835, and especially to Mr. Prinsep's predicting the necessity for controlling the Native Press. The operation of the Bill is confined to publications in the Vernacular, as these alone appeal to ignorant classes, while the Bill is not needed for papers published in English either by Englishmen or natives, as these papers are only read by the educated classes, and, as a rule, are loyal. Sir A. Arbuthnot expressed his confidence in the loyalty of the great body of the people, but argued that it was not wise to permit seditious writings to excite hatred and distrust of Government among the ignorant masses.

The measure was supported at length by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Paul, Mr. Evans, Mr. Thornton, and Raja Jyotindro Mohan Tagore, who warmly disavowed, on the part of the educated classes, any sympathy with such writings as had been quoted; by Mr. Colvin; and by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who could hardly conceive two opinions to exist on the subject. The evil had long been recognised by the Bengal and other Local Governments. As a Member of Council he took his full share of responsibility for the measure. He also took the opportunity to deny most emphatically that Government objects to fair hostile criticism, but to such extracts as those before them, more than 150 in number. These extracts were not concerned only with personal attacks, but showed utter licentiousness and false ideas of liberty, the whole of the better portion of the Vernacular Press which was free from these faults would not be affected by the measure, whilst the press written in English showed a sense of responsibility and a desire for fair discussion.

Sir John Strachey said he would not support the Bill if he thought it interfered with the true liberty of the press, but he showed that the Bill was in no wise so directed but only against the intolerable licence of abuse of established institutions such as would be tolerated in no country in the world any more than obscene publications. He quoted a famous judicial dictum, showing the exact distinction between the true liberty of the press and this intolerable licence, and said that the principles accepted in England would still be acted on in India.

Mr. Stokes proposed a slight verbal amendment, which was agreed to, to render the Bill specially applicable to the intimidation of public officers in the discharge of their public duty.

In closing the debate, the Viceroy stated he felt under a deep sense of great responsibility, for while all his associations and convictions were on the side of the free utterance of thought, his deliberate judgment was that measure was imperatively called for by the supreme law of safety of the State. In the Vernacular papers, the articles, being for the most part written by persons imperfectly educated and inexperienced, often undisguised an appeal to the most disloyal sentiments and mischievous passions, and were largely read by persons still more ignorant and wholly unable to judge for themselves. His Excellency quoted a large number of recent utterances of the Vernacular Press openly maligning the English rule and the English race, and in some cases preaching open sedition and combination for the subversion of the British Raj. No Government could possibly tolerate such language circulated amongst its ignorant masses. The prevention of the evil, not the punishment, was declared to be the object of the measure and the duty of Government. The former law was so inadequate that within the last few weeks two applications from Local Governments for permission to prosecute seditious articles had been necessarily refused. The distinction drawn between papers in English and in Vernacular was not owing to race distinction, for many excellent papers in English are conducted by natives, but between papers addressed to the educated classes and those addressing the ignorant, just as the English law allows physiological works for medical students which no one would place before schoolboys, or denunciations of lawful government to be made before a debating society which would be treasonable when addressed to an excited mob. An important feature of the measure was the protection it afforded to Native Chiefs and native officials. The publicity of newspaper abuse is probably more galling to a native of distinction than to a European, and the former would be unwilling to add to publicity by suing the libeller in Court. Sir George Campbell had officially stated in a report urging similar measures that there was probably not a Deputy Magistrate who was not afraid of being attacked in the Vernacular newspapers. While this repressive measure is certainly necessary now, yet the spread of education and enlightenment would probably expedite the possibility of removing the restrictions now imposed.

ANOTHER ICE FAMINE.

WITH the approach of the hot weather, the usual Ice Famine has set in in Bombay. The sales of ice are already restricted, and there will soon, we hear, be no more left to sell. The public of Bombay wished to remedy this state of things last year by taking the management of the ice supply out of the hands of Tudor and the Ice Committee; but the Governor, in his wisdom, declared he had every confidence in the committee. We would suggest that it might now be a good thing to hang Mr. Lestock Reid, who is, we believe, the chairman of the committee.

SOME consternation has been caused in local military circles by the stern refusals for leave which the Commander-in-Chief is making to all officers who apply to him for furlough either short or long. We know several officers who have been disappointed in obtaining the leave they expected, and of course there are rumours abroad in consequence that some stringent and warlike orders have been received in India from the War Office. One officer had actually taken his passage for a two years' furlough to England, when he suddenly received information that he could not be permitted to quit India at present.

THE annual summer vacation of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, will commence from Monday the 6th May and last till Saturday the 8th June 1878, both days inclusive. Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation; and the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business on Thursday, the 23rd May 1878. The Registrar's Office will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

THE Madras Government has issued an order which is causing considerable surprise in local circles. The District Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore is Mr. Wedderburn; and at a recent trial within his district, the village official, who is charged with numerous thefts of famine relief charitable funds, was defended by Mr. Wedderburn's son, who is an English barrister. The Government of Madras seems to think that the effect which the appearance of such an advocate for the defence would have upon the ignorant and ill-informed villagers would be detrimental to the prestige of the British Government, and has characterised the occurrence as most lamentable and a very gross indecency. Mr. Wedderburn has therefore been called upon for an explanation. It seems to us that the Government of Madras has acted very foolishly in its desire to give no offence to people whom it characterises as "ignorant and ill-informed." Mr. Wedderburn, the barrister, was as free to exercise his calling in Coimbatore as in any other part of the Madras Presidency; and unless the Government of Madras has reason to suspect that Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, and his son were combined in an attempt to cheat justice, it can have no justification for taking a step that reflects indirectly upon the character of a responsible official and a professional man, simply in order to please the groundlings. Facts are facts; and in the Coimbatore case it could not matter whether these facts were brought out by Mr. Wedderburn's son or any other barrister. Things must be coming to a pretty pass in this country when a Government can dare to make itself ridiculous, merely because it is afraid of offending "ignorant and ill-informed villagers."

THE discussion in the Madras Legislative Council of the local Licence Tax Bill has not added anything to the arguments for or against this legislation. Mr. Huddleston, who had charge of the Bill, appeared to think that all that was necessary for the Madras Council to do was to assure itself that it was acting according to the instructions of the Government of India. His speech may be summed up in the sentence, "the necessity for imposing such a tax had been amply discussed in the Government of India, and he had not very much to say on the subject." In reply to Mr. Coleman and Mr. Mackenzie, the only two opponents of the Bill, the honourable gentleman meekly said, "As regarded the non-inclusion of the professions, he did not wish to say anything. In his own point of view he would like to have it;" but "as Sir John Strachey had disposed of that question, he did not wish to say anything more." Such unquestioning obedience must doubtless be very gratifying to the Supreme Government. A gentleman who can so conveniently set aside his own convictions in favour of the opinions of his superiors must be a very valuable member of such a body as the local Legislative Councils, the chief function of which appears to be to do as they are told and ask no questions. The *Madras Athenæum* is very wroth against the native members who voted in favour of the Bill. The editor says, "men who are full of oil—for men in authority are generally made of stuff like butter themselves—you can impress them with a dab of your finger," and he adds:—"We must wait for another generation, perhaps, until we shall find men who will be willing to keep their souls white, and to believe that self-respect is better than great men's respect, and that the blessings of the poor trader and shopkeeper are richer prizes than tawdry baubles and easily bought titles. The poor man who earns 100 rupees a year in Black Town has no chance of remonstrating against this iniquitous tax which is about to be laid upon him, but he might have been spared some thought, some consideration, by his fellow countrymen." The *Madras Times* says Mr. Huddleston's speech in support of his Bill was the weakest ever heard; but how could Mr. Huddleston help himself? Bricks cannot be made without straw, and good reasons for the Trades Licence Tax cannot be given if they do not exist.

A MEMORIAL has been drawn up for presentation on behalf of the inhabitants of Madras, to the House of Commons, which states—"Your memorialists respectfully submit that it is neither politic nor just to penalize the depressed commerce and almost ruined trade of a Presidency which has just passed through such an unexampled season of adversity by the levy of special taxation so much heavier in amount than has been charged on similar interests in the rest of India, while an invidious exception is made in favour of all other professions and occupations." The rates of the tax leviable in Madras, according to the terms of the Bill, have a minimum of Rs. 4 and a maximum of Rs. 800, as compared to a minimum of Rs. 2 and a maximum of Rs. 200 in Bombay.

A FEW days ago the *Pioneer* published a mysterious paragraph, the evident intention of which was to excite the public mind by leading its readers to suppose that another Fuller case had arisen in Moradabad. The editor had even gone so far as to hint that an officer in a certain Regiment, which was named, had been the cause of the death of one of his servants. With offensive suggestiveness, our contemporary added to his mysterious paragraph that it was a singular fact that Mr. Leeds, who had previously tried the Fuller case, was at present the presiding Magistrate in Moradabad. The *Pioneer* has now, however, turned round with impudent coolness, and after alluding to "highly sensational" stories, which it itself had been the chief means of disseminating, says "that the officer referred to is not incriminated in any way, because the servant had died from natural causes as a formal investigation had shown." "The whole excitement," says the paper which was responsible for the rumours affecting the character of the officer in question, "has been much ado about nothing."

THE Calcutta officials have recently had another opportunity of praising each other before the world for their abilities of one kind or another, but this time they have had some justification for doing so. On Friday last, a farewell dinner was given at Calcutta to Sir E. Clive Bayley, who is about to leave India. About 90 of the guest's friends were assembled at the banquet in the rooms of the Asiatic Society. Sir Andrew Clarke presided, and proposed Sir E. Clive Bayley's health in a highly laudatory speech. He stated that the guest of the evening was the type of an English gentleman; that he had rendered great service to his country and to his sovereign; that he was honest and generous, and never disregarded the loyalty due to his colleagues. Sir Andrew also alluded to Sir E. Clive Bayley's labours for the Asiatic Society to the treasures of which he had contributed, while its sphere of usefulness he had enlarged. It was he who had drawn attention to the sculptures and the archæology of the Zuzufzai. For fourteen years he had been a member of the Asiatic Society Council: three times had he been vice-president, and five times president. Sir Edward Bayley made a suitable reply to Sir Andrew Clarke's eulogistic speech. He paid a high compliment to the Asiatic Society by saying that there was scarcely a branch of science or knowledge of any class or kind which it had not benefited largely; and he hoped that even his English life would still permit him to take a part in its future labours. He then stated how hard it was for him, after 36 years of Indian life, to uproot himself from all the associations that had gathered around him in his Indian career, and transplant himself to a new soil, to which his long residence in this country had now made him a comparative stranger. Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, was among the gentlemen who had assembled to speed the parting guest; and the result was that a very pleasant evening was spent within walls which are more accustomed to witness the pursuits of the scholar or the pedant, than to hear warm outbursts of generous human sympathies.

IT would appear that there are other people than Sir Richard Temple who can discover good in every thing, especially famines. We observe that a Reverend gentleman named Slater has announced to the Madras public that he intends to deliver two addresses on "The Famine: why it came, and the good that may come of it." We hope that the Reverend gentleman may succeed in convincing every body, especially the ryots of Madras, that the famine was really sent to them for their physical as well as their moral welfare.

THERE is a story told that the Rajah of Tipperah recently incurred the displeasure of the British Government by imposts on parrots, sweetmeats, and spinning wheels; and that, on the Political Agent inviting him to a conference to discuss the true principles of taxation, the Rajah replied that he must decline to attend unless his friend John Exshaw Sahib were appointed by the British Government to take part in the debate. He was certain that John Exshaw Sahib would see that justice was done him in the matter of the parrots, sweetmeats, and spinning wheels taxes. The *Pioneer* states that negotiations are still proceeding between the British authorities and the Rajah, who is apparently convinced that John Exshaw Sahib must exist in the flesh and be forthcoming whenever the British Government chooses to summon him to appear.

INFORMATION relating to the Indus banks and Kurrachee, with directions for approaching and entering the harbour, derived from a report by Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe (late Indian Navy) and notices issued by the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, have been officially published. The coast of Sind should be approached with great caution; *too much attention* cannot be paid to the lead, more especially in passing the banks of the Indus, which have recently been resurveyed with the following result. Since their examination in 1867, the Hajamro mouth is found to have extended 3¼ nautical miles to seaward, and the beacon at that mouth appears to have been moved more than 3,000 yards to S. S. W. since that date; whilst the Kukaiwari bank has rather diminished in extent, and is much less steep too. The head of the "Swatch" also appears to have silted up to some extent, and the deep water found in 1867 close to the edge of this part of the banks no longer exists. An island covered with tufts of grass has formed at the Hajamro mouth, 2 miles to seaward of the old site of the beacon. A great extension of the banks off the fresh water mouth of the Indus is in constant progress, so that a near approach to them must be always made with great caution. The banks, especially near the mouths, are generally of soft mud with ridges here and there, of hard sand, which appears to be a kind of quicksand. By day the surf on the edge of the banks is generally sufficient warning, except when the sea is smooth near high water. In clear weather the low shore, its isolated huts, or one of the beacons, will be seen in time to avoid accident, provided a vigilant look-out be kept. The discolouration of the water is very marked, particularly off the fresh water mouth; it extends far outside the edge of the shoals, and should be a sufficient warning by day. Even at night the discolouration has been observed and profited by. During the night the banks should not be approached nearer than 20 or 15 miles, because the soundings will not be an infallible guide. For instance, at 2½ miles outside the projecting point of the Hajamro bank there is a depth of 10 fathoms, where formerly 13 were found, and to the southward of Kukaiwari less than 20 fathoms are found in the head of the "Swatch," at a distance of 5 miles off the banks, whilst the latter depth is also found at 15 miles to the westward.

FOR the month of December last 2,708 emigrants left Calcutta, of whom 1,713 went to Demarara, 461 to Granada, and 534 to the French West Indian colonies.

ROHTUCK, on the road to Delhi, has been the scene of a highway robbery—about as unusual event in the civilized parts of India now-a-days as highway robbery is on Blackheath in England. On the 1st instant the mail cart was attacked and plundered of its contents. Besides the mails Rs. 13,000 belonging to a wealthy Baniah were made away with by the highway men.

AN application was filed by Mr. Howard in the Allahabad High Court on the 6th instant, before Mr. Justice Turner, on behalf of Mr. Henderson, a Punjab Civilian and a barrister, for his enrolment as an advocate. Mr. Justice Turner rejected this application on the ground, that it was contrary to the practice of the Court to enrol any person as its advocate until he has resigned his substantive appointment. Mr. Henderson, the *Statesman* says, was promised by the Punjab Government the post of Government Advocate in the Chief Court on condition of his being enrolled as an Advocate of the N.-W. P. High Court.

A SENIOR official (covenanted) who is not overburthened with rupees, has informed the *Madras Mail*, that in his opinion not one valid argument has yet been employed in support of the exemption of the official and professional classes from the famine taxation. There is, we are glad to find, a general feeling among senior officials in Madras that the exemption referred to is nice but naughty; and that it was not worth while agitating the whole country for such a comparative trifle. Better, say the oldsters, have done the honest thing in an honest way, and then have dared the devil.

As Ceylon has hitherto been greatly neglected as regards naval defences, the islanders are congratulating themselves on the arrival of a 12-ton gun at Trincomalee. The gun has been mounted in such a way as to command the entrance of Trincomallee harbour, which is one of the principal naval stations in the East.

COMPLAINTS have been made in Calcutta that, for the forthcoming examination in Calcutta University, no fewer than seven examiners belong to the Presidency College alone; and it is contended that this fact must give a great advantage to the students who have studied under those professors.

MR. BROWNING has in the press two new poems.

MR. SWINBURNE'S new series of poems and ballads will appear almost immediately. There are fifty-four poems, original and translated. Several have been written during Mr. Swinburne's present stay in Scotland, among them the dedicatory verses to Capt. Richard Burton.

THE fact of Admiral Hornby having hoisted his flag temporarily in the Sultan, and hurried away from Malta in her, leaving his own ship in dock, appears to have occasioned a very general impression that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh remained behind at Malta. It is only fair to his Royal Highness to plainly state that he did not give up the charge of his ship, the Sultan, and is now in command of her in the Sea of Marmora.

THE Grand Duke Michael has issued an order to the effect that all lands in Armenia not occupied by their Mahomedan owners before the end of February are to be confiscated, and in no case will the fugitives if they return afterwards be allowed to settle on them. At the same time a circular has been despatched to Koordistan advising the Christians there to emigrate to Armenia, and promising them allotments of land confiscated from the Mussulman fugitives. Pecuniary and other assistance will be offered by the Russian authorities to the emigrants as soon as they reach the Russian outposts.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—"Major-General Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., K.C.S.I., C.B., attached to the household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, in consequence of the decision to retire general officers of the local Indian army at seventy years of age. What a pity it seems that a man of General Probyn's standing should be content to withdraw himself from the active duties of his profession, one on which he has shed lustre alike by his gallantry and talents! Or is it the India Office which is to blame? Surely Sir Dighton Probyn would have but to signify a desire for a command and he would get it. Men of the stamp of Dighton Probyn are not too plentiful, even in the Indian Army.

THE following telegrams are published in a second edition of the *Times* of Feb. 22:—

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF RUSTCHUK.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 22.

The *Golos* publishes the following telegram from Giurgevo, dated the 21st inst.:—"Yesterday the Russians, under the command of General Todleben, entered Rustchuk, where they were enthusiastically received by the Bulgarians. The Turkish inhabitants held aloof."

EVACUATION OF ERZEROUM.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 22.

It is officially announced that the evacuation of Erzeroum commenced on the 17th inst. in accordance with the conditions of the Armistice. On that day a first detachment of the garrison, consisting of 10 battalions of infantry and six batteries of artillery, including 18 field pieces and 12 mountain guns, left the town and proceeded in a westerly direction. Fort Keremetli was also then evacuated, and on the two following days Forts Medjidie, Asizie, and Kawak.

The remaining Turkish troops were expected to leave Erzeroum on the 21st.

THE annual report of the Board of Trade on emigration states that 119,971 emigrants left England during last year; but excluding the foreign element the number was only 95,195. The number of emigrants of British and Irish origin in 1877 was less than that of any year since 1853, with the exception of the year 1861. In 1861 the number of emigrants was only 65,000 as compared with the above total of 95,000 for 1877. As regards proportion to population, however, the emigration in 1877 was only greater by a most insignificant fraction than in 1861. When it is considered that immigration is probably much greater now one year with another than it was formerly, it is not doubtful that emigration for permanent settlement is now at a minimum. The decline in the Irish emigration, which was already noticeable in 1875, and was so marked in 1876, now becomes a very prominent feature in the returns. The proportion of Irish in the total emigration of persons of British and Irish origin is again, as in 1876, about 24 per cent. only, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1871-75, and much higher proportions in former years, when the totals were so much higher. The returns bring to light several interesting facts. One is the large proportion of adults in the emigration and immigration of persons of British and Irish origin to and from the United States, while in the emigration to Australasia there is a much larger proportion of children. Thus the adults of British and Irish origin emigrating to the United States were 39,168, and the adult immigrants, also of British and Irish origin, were 38,563, showing an almost even balance, and the proportions in both cases being nearly 84 per cent. of the total. But the adults emigrating to Australasia were 24,425 out of 30,138, or about 80 per cent. only of the total, while the adult immigrants were 3,805 out of 4,637, also about 80 per cent. of the total. In numbers, the children and infants proceeding to Australasia were 5,713, against 832 returning, an excess emigration of children amounting to nearly 5,000; but while 6,312 children and infants were conveyed to the United States, almost the same number, or 6,315, returned. We have thus an apparent confirmation of the inference that the emigration for permanent settlement is to Australasia alone at the present time, and not to the United States. A similar conclusion is supported by a consideration of the occupation of the emigrants. To Australasia, in 1877, the number of agriculture labourers emigrating was 4,006, while hardly any of that class are put down in the returns as proceeding to the United States. To Australasia, also, there were conveyed 3,491 female domestic servants, &c., or more than the numbers of the same class conveyed to the United States, viz., 2,967, although the general movement to the United States was so much larger. The classes of passengers to the two destinations must therefore have differed greatly, those proceeding to the United States being less of the classes which permanently settle abroad than those proceeding to Australasia.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 66th Berkshire Regiment this evening at the Colaba Band Stand at 6 o'clock:—

March	La Maizolaine	Rioier.
Overtrue Op.	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Waltz	Colonuen	Straus.
Selection Op.	Magic Flute	Mozarts.
Cavatina Op.	Pipele	Ferrarri.
Galop	Like the Wind	Faust.

THE Italian Mail steamer Assiria left Aden for Bombay on Thursday morning, the 14th inst.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 9th inst., was 49 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 5 tenths.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th March 1878 was Rs. 1,83,74,228, add silver received during the week Rs. 19,83,760. The sum of Rs. 18,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,85,57,988. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 32,69,807 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th March, was 566, being 22 more than in the preceding week, 113 less than the total of the week ending 13th March 1877, and 77 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 251 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 44·70. There were 178 deaths from remittent fever, which are 19 less than the previous week and 75 less than the same period last year. There were 59 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 30 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 42, 26, and 2[illegible] respectively, as compared with 55, 36, and 31 last year.

A SICK MAN SHOT IN POONA.—A few days back a sick man admitted into the 26th Regiment N. I. hospital, while walking up and down in the yard, was suddenly struck by a revolver bullet in his fore-arm, which was almost shot through. No clue as to the perpetrator of the deed has as yet been found.

TROOPS FOR KHANDALLA.—The sanitarium at Khandalla will be opened on the 20th instant for the reception of convalescents. Fifty men of 2nd Queen's, fifty of 2-11th Foot and twenty of the Royal Artillery, Kirkee, will proceed there on the 20th instant, under the command of an officer.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Frank Munday and Thomas Butterfield, of the steam ship Nerissa, were each sentenced to three weeks' hard labour by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience. Peter Johnson, of the British ship Clydesdale, was yesterday sentenced to an accumulated term of six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for refusal of duty, and also on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Charles Rich, a seaman of the same vessel.

A FATAL BUGGY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown. Deceased, an old mendicant, was accidentally run over by a buggy at the corner of 2nd Patton Street early yesterday morning. She expired from her injuries before the hospital was reached. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. The buggy driver, Rama Banjee, was yesterday placed before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with rash and negligent driving. The case was postponed for hearing to this day.

THEFTS.—A Mahomedan, named Hyud Hoosein Mootkar Ally, has reported to the Police that property valued at Rs. 104 has been stolen from his residence at Kharra Talao.—A Hindoo, named Ramchunder Juggoonath, was robbed of three keys and a currency note for Rs. 10 on Wednesday while at the Bhooleshwar Market.—Dhakoo Pandoo, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a pair of shoes, the property of Purmanund Lilladhur.—Mahomed Jan Shaik Cullian was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two separate charges of theft of property, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

REDUCTIONS IN THE TWO BOMBAY JAILS.—In order to effect a reduction in the establishment of the two Bombay jails, the House of Correction and the Common Jail, the two jails are to be placed under the charge of one Superintendent from the 1st proximo, consequent on Mr. Lake, the present Superintendent of the Common Jail, retiring upon his pension. After the 1st proximo, Captain Walshe, the present Superintendent of the House of Correction, is to be appointed Superintendent of the House of Correction and of the Common Jail. The appointment of the Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction is to be abolished under the new arrangements. Mr. Mapp, who has hitherto held that appointment is to be appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Common Jail, and is to reside in the Common Jail, and he is also to be appointed jailor of the Civil or Debtors' jail. Mr. Higgins, the present senior warder of the House of Correction, is to be appointed deputy jailor of that jail on his present salary. The post of the present Deputy Superintendent of the Common Jail, held by Mr. Mayers, is abolished, and his services are to be dispensed with from the 1st proximo, he receiving a pension. There are to be three European warders instead of four; consequently, Mr. Barton is to be discharged with a gratuity if other employment for him cannot be found.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 9th March 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	66,394	0	0
Merchandize	1,02,792	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Telegraph	799	0	0
Total Rs.	1,70,985	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,773	0	0
Merchandise	1,32,167	0	0
Other Receipts	797	0	0
Telegraph	1,161	0	0
Total Rs.	1,91,898	0	0
Increase Rs.	20,913	0	0

MURDER AT THE FOOT OF THE GOD.—Muthu Kamaktchi and his wife were tried before the Sessions Court of Madura for the murder of a girl of twelve years of age. The prisoners lived in a disused temple at Rameswaram, into which the second prisoner decoyed a girl who was selling cakes in the street, and whom the 1st prisoner, after taking away all her ornaments, cruelly murdered. The conduct of the prisoners awakened suspicion against them, and on the temple being minutely searched by the police, the corpse of the unfortunate girl was found underneath a stone behind the idol of the pagoda. The spot where the jewels lay concealed was pointed out by the second prisoner, and the knife with which the crime was committed was also unearthed. The Court convicted the prisoners of murder, and sentenced the first to death and the second to transportation for life. The sentence of death passed in the case has now been confirmed by the High Court.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE FREE CHURCH MISSION SCHOOLS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Miss Temple, attended the annual "exhibition" in connection with the Mission Schools of the Free Church of Scotland, and delivered an address, in which he spoke at length of the work of the Free Church Missions throughout India, and especially of the labours of Dr. Duff, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Hyslop, and other well known Missionaries. A report will be published in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

VOLUNTEER CAMP AT COORLA.

MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday next being bank holidays in Bombay, it has been arranged to have a camp for Volunteers in the vicinity of the rifle range at Coorla, so that members of the corps may go out there and shoot as much as they please, or at least as much as their supply of cartridges will allow of. The want of cartridges is a great difficulty. All the sources of private supply appear to have been bought up, even Messrs. Treacher' stock at the high price of Rs. 13-8 as. per hundred, having been cleared off; and it is impossible to get more than the minimum annual allowance from Government, although we believe the machinery for making the Martini-Henry cartridges at the Kirkee Factory is now in operation. Consequently, we suppose that those who have already fired their annual course will not be able to join the camp; but all who have not yet done their class-firing are entitled to receive 90 rounds from Government (30 for practice, and 60 for firing the classes), which might be delivered to each member *en bloc*. The holidays and the camp will afford a capital opportunity of getting through the class-firing of the whole corps, which, under ordinary circumstances, judging by the progress made in A Company, would occupy at least three months. Eight tents have been pitched in a suitable position on the side of a hill (with tables, forms, bed furniture, &c., complete), and we understand that arrangements for supplying provisions can be made with Mr. Essai, of Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANOTHER TRADE MARK CASE.

IT will be remembered that a short time ago a suit was filed in the High Court by Messrs. Wallace & Co. against Messrs. King & Co., seeking to restrain the latter from selling or disposing of certain piece goods bearing the trade mark of the former, or a colourable imitation of it. A similar suit has just been filed by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co. against Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for a rule *nisi* for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling piece-goods with a certain trade mark bearing three Bs in scroll work with an image of a woman, of which plaintiffs had the sole and exclusive use for several years. In April 1877 they discovered that defendants were selling in the Bombay market piece-goods bearing their mark or stamp. They at once filed a suit in the High Court to prevent a further infringement of the rights. After a lengthy correspondence, in which defendants specially undertook not to use that trade mark, plaintiffs abandoned the proceedings in the suit, defendants paying all their costs. Plaintiffs having recently discovered that defendants have been using the same mark with a slight variation, have filed the present suit. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction as applied for.

A WONDERFUL CHALLENGE.

Parsee Cricket Club,
Bombay, 14th March 1878.

THE EDITOR "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—Please to insert the accompanying para in your to-morrow's impression.—Yours obedi:

A. B. PATELL,
Hon. Secy.

N.B.—Please to insert it positively to-morrow, as time is very short, only three days in the interval. Please turn over.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.—THE eleven, before proceeding to England, will be very happy to play with any Club of India on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, or any other convenient days. A match with the Calcutta Cricket Club will be a good treat to us, and we bring it to the notice of the Calcutta men that the Parsee Cricket Club will meet them in Bombay on any days of their (Calcutta) convenience. Perhaps Madras, Bangalore, Allahabad, Berar, &c., will send their representatives to play the Parsee Club here.

* We ope everybody will not reply at once.—ED. B. G.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troop-ship Jumna, 4,173 tons, Captain G. Parsons, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She left Portsmouth on the 10th, Malta 21st, and Suez, 27th February.

The Jumna brought 74 officers, 9 ladies, and 7 children, also 953 men, 60 women, and 83 children. During the voyage two children died; at Malta disembarked 61st Regt., and took 13th Regt. She passed H. M.'s Euphrates in the Gulf of Aden.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dy Surg Genl and Mrs G Auchinleck and child.	Surg Major T Pout.
Surg Major and Mrs Hulseberg and two children.	Surg Major J M Waters.
Surg Major and Mrs A Sanders and two children.	Surg F Trevor.
	Surg Major A Minto.
	Surg Major and Mrs Hughes and two children.
Major and Mrs Carden, 67th Regt.	2nd Lieut Evans, 2-8th Regt
Capt L Hornby, 70th Regt.	2nd Lieut Carden, 2-11th Regt.
Capt W C Ormond, 1-5th Regt.	2nd Lieut, Baird, 1-14th Regt.
Capt T C Miller, 43rd Regt.	2nd Lieut Cox, 1-14th Regt.
Capt H R Worthington, 61st Regt.	2nd Lieut Forster, 2-15th Regt.
Capt C F W Moir, 1-17th Regt.	2nd Lieut Priestley, 2-17th Regt.
Capt J N B Price, 2-60th Regt.	2nd Lieut Lys, 48th Regt.
Lieut R B Place, R H A.	2nd Lieut Pyne, 54th Regt.
Lieut and Mrs Mason, RHA.	2nd Lieut Whistler, 62nd Regt.
Lieut E W Perry, 40th Regt	2nd Lieut Macdonald, 67th Regt.
Lieut C E Bedford, R A.	2nd Lieut Carnegy, 67th Regt.
Lieut H Hassard, 66th Regt.	2nd Lieut Rodwell, 70th Regt.
Lieut E Shearburn, 9th Lancers.	2nd Lieut Carruthers, 70th Regt.
Lieut Fairbrother, 2-11th Regt.	2nd Lieut Silver, 73rd Regt.
Lieut C E Reynolds, R A.	2nd Lieut Churchward, 81st Regt.
Sub-Lieut Broughton, 65th Regt.	2nd Lieut Adye, 83rd Regt.
2nd Lieut A S Vesey, 2-9th Regt.	2nd Lieut Calmont, 89th Regt.
2nd Lieut E P Curzon, 34th Regt.	2nd Lieut Gastrell, 100th Regt.
2nd Lieut J C Wardlaw, 34th Regt.	2nd Lieut Short, 100th Regt.
2nd Lieut F Barrow, 81st Regt.	2nd Lieut Willcocks, 100th Regt.
2nd Lieut Taylor, 54th Regt	2nd Lieut Carr, 100th Regt.
2nd Lieut W Lang, 6th Regt	2nd Lieut A Court, 4th R Bde.
2nd Lieut M Olven, 6th Regt.	Vet Surg W Gladstone, RA
2nd Lieut Orman, 2-1st Regt.	
2nd Lieut Porter, 1-3rd Regt.	
2nd Lieut Whittingale, 1.5th Regt.	

2/13TH REGIMENT.

Major Gillett.	Lieut Bagot.
Major Connington.	Lieut Hughes.
Capt Randall.	Lieut Gillon.
Capt Nash.	Lieut Lumb.
Capt Madden.	Lieut and Adjt Hooper.
Capt Clarke.	Sub-Lieut Hayward.
Capt Bellis.	Sub-Lieut Prichard.
Capt Ross.	Quarter Master Matheson.
Capt Hollingworth.	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·938
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, S, SE, ESE, WSW, W, WNW, SSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	184.

RASH DRIVING IN CALCUTTA.—Lord William Beresford appeared to charge Charoo Chunder Mitter, a coachman in the employ of Baboo Durga Churn Law, with driving his horse in a manner so rash and negligent, as to endanger human life, and with having by that means, caused damage to one of his carriage lamps and harness. His worship considered the evidence before the Court to be of an unsatisfactory nature, and ordered the defendant's discharge.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE MADRAS FORT.—We regret to have to record another fatal accident in the Fort, making the third that has occurred since the 43rd went there. Charles, the eldest child and only son of Quarter Master Costcloe, 43rd Lt. Infantry, met with his death on Monday by falling from the roof of his father's quarters. It would appear that at about eight o'clock in the morning, the boy went on the roof unnoticed by any one to amuse himself, and fell from a height of some thirty-five feet and was taken up senseless. He died about twelve hours after the accident.

MURDER BY A BENGAL SEPOY.—Chandka Prosad Shukul, late a sepahi in the 3rd N. I., stationed at Dinapore, who shot a bugler of the same Regiment in October last, is to be hanged at the Bankipor Jail on the 18th instant, the sentence of death passed on by the Sessions Judge, Patna, having been confirmed by the High Court, Calcutta, where his appeal to that tribunal was rejected. This was as cold blooded and premeditated a murder as was ever perpetrated. The plea of insanity was a mere fiction which however the medical authorities failed to perceive though kept under their surveillance for a period of nearly four months.—*Statesman*.

THE ASSAM TEA AVERAGE.—During the year 1876-77, the average yield of tea per acre, calculated upon the entire cultivation, is now believed to be somewhat over 200 lbs., which, though less than the quantity pictured by the sanguine anticipations formed in the early years of the industry, is remunerative and the prices obtained demonstrate that the ordinary quality of Indian tea is good. In more respects than this can it be shown that the enterprise has forced himself into a safe commercial position. Cultivation has enormously increased, gardens have extended and are, as a rule, admittedly well filled with plant, highly cultivated and carefully managed, and the labour difficulty is gradually decreasing in dimension.—*Bengal Times*.

WE are requested by Major Coningham, Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, to "publish gratis" in an early issue a "Hue and Cry" with which he has favoured us. This document refers to a native, "stout," "dark," "tall," of Tanjore, one Maria Dassen Pillai, aged about forty. We learn that "this man was employed as cashier in the South Indian Railway Engineering Department, Tinnevelly, and absconded from Palamcottah, misappropriating a sum of Rs. 5,463 on the night of Friday, 1st March, 1878." He is evidently a remarkable kind of person, for not only has he "hair all over his body, back and arms," but he has "relations in Tanjore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Nagapatam, Pattucottai, Needamangalem, Madras, Namakal, Sheyalli, Saigon, Pondicherry, Carikal, Tranquebar." Any one meeting this well connected Baan, and delivering him into custody, will earn the gallant Major's warm thanks.—*Madras Mail*.

THE "HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

WE quote below, from the *North British Daily Mail* of Feb. 20, an account of the launch at Govan, of the new Hall liner, the Rydal Hall, which is advertised to sail from Bombay on June 15. The accommodation for passengers of the Rydal Hall is all on deck. She has been built expressly for the Liverpool and Bombay line, and has all the latest improvements.

"GOVAN.—There was launched yesterday afternoon, from the shipbuilding yard of the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company, Govan, a handsome iron screw steamer for Messrs. Alexander and Radcliffe, Liverpool. The vessel, which is about 2,500 tons register, is 360 feet in length, 36ft 9in beam, and 26ft 6in. in depth. She is built under special survey to class 100 A 1, 3 decks, at Lloyd's, and when finished will have superior accommodation for a number of first-class passengers. She is to be supplied by the builders with a pair of compound surface condensing engines of about 350 nominal horse-power, and furnished with the most approved appliances for insuring a high rate of speed with a low consumpt of fuel. As the vessel left the ways she was named Rydal Hall in the usual and customary manner, and from her fine appearance it is augured that she will add fresh laurels to the already justly celebrated Hall Line of steamers."

"ANCHOR" LINE.

THE s. s. Italia, Captain James Donaldson, will sail for Naples and Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, to-morrow, with the following passengers:—

FOR NAPLES.

Mrs. Perry.	Mrs. Wherry, four children and a lad.
Miss Perry.	Mr. R. H. Finch.
Master Houghton.	Mr. W. L. Willson.
Major C. H. Grace.	Mr. O. Pegler.
Mrs. Grace and two infants.	Major H. W. Webster.
Capt. T. Howard.	Mrs. Webster.
Mrs. Howard.	Miss Lathrop.
Master Howard.	Miss Ward.
Master Howard.	Mr. J. Hinmers.
Master Howard.	
Rev. E. W. Wherry.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Goad.	Mrs. Cameron.
Mrs. Goad.	Mrs. Bonus.
Mr. H. J. MacGeorge.	Mrs. Shonbridge and two children.
Mrs. MacGeorge and infant.	Miss Fairbank.
Mrs. A. Harris-Burland and infant.	Master Fairbank.
Capt Ferris.	Mrs. Swinburne.
Miss Ferris.	Mrs. Harington and three children.
Miss Bell.	Lieut. C. Nugent.
Capt. England.	
Mrs. England.	

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST MAJOR FARRINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 13.

ON the 12th instant, whilst a prisoner on a charge of cheating under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code, preferred against him by a native tailor, named Tookaram bin Bhimajee Baraghur, before Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Lieutenant Edward Champion Wade Hannan, of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, laid the following information against Major Farrington, the Chief Instructor of Musketry:—

"I 'Edward Champion Wade Hannan, aged 22 years, Christian, Sub-Lieutenant, 56th Regiment. I know Major Farrington. I know the messman. On the 28th ultimo I asked the Presidency Paymaster to remit a portion of my pay by treasury draft to Major Farrington to be handed over to me. To the best of my belief it has been sent him. The amount was Rs. 182-11. I have never received the draft from him. I have never seen it. I accuse the Messman and Major Farrington of retaining that draft. Major Farrington was my immediate superior. I therefore charge Major Farrington with retaining my valuable security as a public servant together with the messman, and I request that they be dealt with according to law."

Major Trueman, of course, issued the necessary summonses to Major Farrington, and the case was called on this morning, when the complainant, Lieutenant Hannan, further said on solemn affirmation:—On the 28th February, I drew up a life certificate, and an indent for my pay for February, and sent them to Major Farrington, asking him to forward them to the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, and to request that the money should be forwarded to him. I have never received the money or the draft, nor ever seen it. The amount was Rs. 182-11-0. That is my pay for February, less the amount Government cut me for my house rent. I sent down yesterday for the money, and I received no answer.

Cross-examined by Major Farrington—I did not write to the Presidency Paymaster a separate letter authorizing him to pay the money to you.

Major Trueman then examined Major Hastings Doyle Farrington by saying, "You have heard Mr. Hannan's statement, I will now ask you to say what you wish to say?

Major Farrington replied as follows:—On the 28th February I received from Sub-Lieutenant Hannan an abstract of his pay and allowances, together with a life certificate, and a separate letter authorizing the Presidency Paymaster to send his pay for me. These I forwarded to the Paymaster with other documents in the ordinary course of business, and on the 5th instant I received a draft, amongst others, for Rs. 182-11-0 payable to Sub-Lieutenant Hannan or order. Before I had an opportunity of conferring with Sub-Lieutenant Hannan as to the disposal of this money, as I had previously done on two former occasions when his pay was sent to me, I found that he had deserted. I retained the cheque in my possession until the 2nd instant, thinking possibly he might return. On the 7th, I returned the cheque to the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, and I have no doubt it is in his possession.

Q.—Has Mr. Hannan applied to you for that draft?

A.—He has, once yesterday morning.

Q.—Did you give him any answer?

A.—I did not; his letter to me did not require an answer. I believe the letter was to the Paymaster: it is capable of proof, as I could send for it from Bombay.

Q.—Where is the money?

A.—I have not; the money, neither have I any power over the money.

This closed Major Farrington's examination by the Magistrate, when Major Trueman recorded the following finding:—"I find that no offence has been proved against the accused gentleman, Major Farrigton, and he is discharged under Section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

Comments on this case from me are needless.

THE CLASS-FIRING OF THE POONA DETACHMENT OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

OUR Poona correspondent, writing from Poona on the 12th, says:—I subjoin the score lists, from which your readers will be able to judge whether the members of the Poona detachment of the Bombay Volunteers have not done remarkably well—in fact excellent; for to see a Volunteer obtain five or six bulls' eyes successively, is not a common thing. In this first squad there were about three members who never handled a rifle before—not even a fowling-piece—the natural consequences being, therefore, timidity and nervousness. The following are the scorelists:—

No.	Names.	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
1	W. Addison	27	24	10	10	9	11	91
2	G. Browne	9	16	8	7	15	15	70
3	A. Bartley	11	0	2	0	4	2	19
4	S. Edgerton	6	0	0	0	3	0	9
5	S. Hessing	27	19	17	8	11	9	91
6	J. O. King	7	0	0	6	0	3	16
7	F. Orr	24	21	17	15	8	4	89
8	J. Macnamara	28	24	27	8	19	18	124
9	B. McGill	18	4	5	4	4	10	45
10	R. W. Steld	31	30	22	27	21	18	149
11	J. A. Turner	23	12	21	17	20	12	105
12	E. Winders	15	19	19	15	7	8	83
13	A. Smith	35	30	25	35	24	21	170
14	J. Gordon	28	22	30	14	18	10	122
							Total	1,183
							Average	84·50

The marking was strictly correct, thanks to the care and trouble taken by Color-Sergeant Adam Smith.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE ISLAND OF MITYLENE OR LESBOS.

LESBOS, the ancient name of an island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, called, during the middle ages, *Mitylene* (from its capital city), and hence, by the modern Greeks, *Mitylen* or *Melino*, and by the Turks *Midilli*. It lies 40 miles south-east of Lemnos, near the coast of Asia Minor, from which it is distant only 10 miles; area, about 600 square miles, population about 40,000, of whom from 15,000 to 18,000 are Turks, the rest are Greeks. Lesbos is rather mountainous, but only one of the mountains attains an elevation of 3,000 feet. The climate is salubrious beyond that of any other island in the Ægean, and the soil is fertile. Anciently, it was famous for its wines—Horace celebrates the *innocentis pocula Lesbii*—but the modern produce is indifferent. Its figs, however, are excellent; but its principal exports are oil, timber, and gall-nuts. The chief town is Castro. Lesbos was the birth-place of Terpander, Arion, Alcæus, Sappho, Pittacus, Theophrastus, and Cratippus.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE Oxford and Cambridge boat race will take place this year on the 13th April, the start to be made at 9 a.m. According to the latest English papers, tub work had been going on assiduously at both Universities. The crews had not been finally chosen, and strict training was not expected to commence for another fortnight. Mr. S. L. F. Bayley (Christ Church), a son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, of Bombay, is one of the Oxford new men. The coaching for Oxford is in the hands of Mr. Marriott, and that important duty on the Cambridge side is being performed by Mr. Close.

THE LAST FRENCH VINTAGE.—Returns have been issued showing the results of the French vintage in 1877; and they confirm the statement already made by the dealers that the yield was abundant, and above that of ordinary years. For the last decade the produce of all the French vineyards averaged 56,338,067 hectories, or about 23 million hogsheads a year, and for 1877 the total was 56,405,363, or about 27,000 hogsheads over the average. Compared, however, with the previous year, the results of last season's vintage are much more satisfactory than that—the increase amounting to no less than six millions of hogsheads. 1876 was a gloomy year for the cultivation of the vine in France. The total of 1875 had reached the extreme limit ever yet recorded, and was officially stated at as much as 83 million gallons. From this, owing to the inroads of the phylloxera, it fell suddenly to 16 millions, or less than one half; and we all remember how generally the diminution was regarded as likely to be continued year by year. So great was the discouragement that vast numbers of the vines were torn up and the ground which they occupied devoted to other purposes. It is thus that between 1876 and last year a tract of above 50,000 acres in all was stripped of its vines and converted into arable or garden ground. The average produce of each acre has been about 3¼ hogsheads both for 1877 and for each of the last ten years. The recovery thus shown by the statistics will doubtless in some degree reassure the wine growers, especially in the Bordeaux districts, where the increase over last year has been most notable. It will at any rate convince them that the dreaded enemy has not yet ruined, or nearly ruined, any of the principal wine districts; and they may be expected to begin replanting with vines some of the country which since 1870, when the foe appeared, has been diverted from its proper use.

ENGLAND'S FIELD ARMY.

(*Times*, Feb. 22.)

IN the present circumstances, it cannot but be instructive to take stock of our military resources and to ascertain what we really could do in the case of a European campaign. There have been two classes of persons who have indulged in declamation about the British Army: one has asserted that our army is totally inefficient; the other that we need not be the least alarmed, for that we are quite capable of supporting diplomatic action by force if necessary. Both these statements are exaggerated. On the one hand, our army is in no respect totally inefficient; on the other, the military strength which we could put in action is neither equal to our requirements nor could it be promptly used.

A good way of ascertaining what our real position is will, we think, be to imagine ourselves in the position of a Staff officer addressed by the Duke of Cambridge as follows:—"Draw up a memorandum showing both how many troops, &c., we have available for an expedition—say to Turkey—and the steps necessary to be taken to put an army destined for that purpose together." The first step is to ascertain the number of efficient fighting men available, for there is a difference greater than civilians would imagine between the paper and the real strength of an army. On reference to the Army Estimates for the current year, we find that the total number of men voted by Parliament is 133,720, including Staffs of brigade depots to be formed from the staff of the auxiliary forces. Of these, about 29,000 are in the colonies, leaving at home 104,720 of all ranks. To these must be added 20,000 men—according to the latest calculation—first class Army Reserve and 30,000 Militia Reserve. Thus we have 154,720 of all ranks liable to serve abroad and available—on paper—for an expedition to Turkey or elsewhere. A Corps d'Armee contains 36,805 of all ranks and it might appear from the above that we could easily despatch an army of three corps. A careful analysis, however, will show that we should be rather straining our resources and leaving ourselves without reserves were we to do so. Moreover, the strength of the cavalry is insufficient for much more than two corps and a body of *etappen* troops. On the assumption that the landing would be effected in Turkey, the *etappen* troops could scarcely be set down at less than five battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one company of engineers, two batteries of field, and two of garrison artillery. A naval brigade and a body of marines might be landed to assist in holding the point of disembarcation, but the fleet itself would be actively employed and could not make a large contribution. Let us now see how the infantry are to be supplied. Two corps and five *etappen* battalions would require 47 battalions of 1,097 of all ranks each. The Guards, seven battalions strong, with a total strength of 5,950 of all ranks, would as usual furnish a brigade of three battalions, each of which, by drawing on the home battalions, could be easily raised to a war strength. Thus we need only take into consideration 44 battalions of line infantry. In the Mediterranean are 12 battalions, each 917 of all ranks strong. These could furnish six battalions, 1,097 strong each, volunteers being obtained from the battalions left in garrison to fill up the expeditionary battalions, and Militia regiments being ordered out from home to take the place of the latter. That leaves 35 line battalions to be sent from England. There are at present 64 battalions, of whom 12 have an establishment of 983, four of 609, and the remainder of 603 of all ranks. There are, however, many eliminations to be made from each battalion before sending it on an expedition. There are the "wanting to complete," men absent but not yet struck off the rolls, men in hospital or prison, men from age or some physical disability unfit for active service, undrilled recruits, and lads who, being under 20, are, according to the highest authorities, incapable of supporting the hardships and fatigues of a campaign. On an average, two out of three of the infantry recruits will not attain the age of 20 under a year, and then they will be a year younger than the average age of Continental recruits after being dismissed drill. We may, therefore, fairly deduct 10 per cent. from the regiments on the lower establishment and 15 from those on the higher establishment for this cause. There is a larger proportion of recruits in the stronger than in the weaker regiments; hence the higher percentage of deductions from the former. Add 5 per cent. for other causes, and that is a low estimate, for several regiments are much below their establishments. By this process 12 battalions would be reduced to about 727 of all ranks, and the remaining 26 out of the 38 to be sent from home to about 502. It would be necessary, in order to bring all 38 battalions to the regulated war strength of 1,097 of all ranks, to add about 20,000 men. Of the 20,000 men of the first class Army Reserve, probably about 18,000 are infantry, and about 17,000 of these might be reckoned on as fit to serve and obeying the summons. All these would be excellent men in every respect. Of the Militia Reserve of nominally 30,000 men, probably 20,000 infantry, men fit to serve, would come forward. From these 3,000 good men could be picked to complete the required augmentation of the expeditionary battalions. This would leave 17,000 men to fill up the gaps in the garrison battalions at Malta and Gibraltar, to supply men for subsidiary corps, and to provide a first reserve at Malta. The result of this calculation is satisfactory as regards numbers, for, as we have shown, we could send out two corps, a body of *etappen* troops, provide a first reserve, complete the regular battalions left in the Mediterranean, expand the Army Service and Army Hospital Corps, have full depots in England, and yet possess 26 line battalions, each about 600 strong, besides four battalions of guards, in the United Kingdom. These with the second class Army Reserve, the Militia, and the Volunteers would constitute a force quite sufficient for home defence.

Our satisfaction, however, diminishes considerably when we reflect that each battalion would have, as it were, to be completely recast. After weeding out between 80 and 180 inefficient men from each battalion—and we have understated, we fear, the number—we should have to bring in from 470 to 695 strangers—a battalion would be like a newly commissioned ship in the old wars, and a considerable time would be needed before matters settled down and officers and men learnt to know and trust each other. *Esprit de corps* would be in abeyance till after the first victory, and it would take half a campaign to restore homogeneity. Practically each battalion would be in the position of a newly-formed corps, with this exception—that individually each man would know his duty.

Time is the most important element in mobilization. The French and Germans can mobilize the whole of their field armies in a fortnight, but then they have worked out every detail most carefully, made even the most minute arrangement. We have, so far as is known, left many details to be provided for at the last moment. The first step on mobilization being resolved on would be to telegraph to officers commanding sub-districts to warn all first class Army and Militia Reserve men to hold themselves in readiness to join corps to be afterwards named on receipt of a route. Probably, for want of an elaborated system, it would be better to order them all to assemble on a given day at the head quarters of the sub-district. Before they could be distributed and despatched to their different regiments, it would be necessary to find out how many men each service battalion required. This information could not be supplied till commanding officers were furnished with instructions as to the principle on which elimination was to be carried out. Not till the amount of augmentation was known at the War Office could orders be issued to Pimlico and Woolwich as to the number of sets of clothing, &c., required to be despatched to regimental head-quarters. The number of arms and accoutrements needed would, of course, be known, and these could be ordered to be issued at once. The packing and despatch of thousands of sets of arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., within a few days would, however, be a task beyond the power of the store officials, even had they no other matters to attend to. Many mistakes and much delay would be certain to occur, and there can be little hope that everything needed for arming and equipping the additional men would reach regimental head-quarters within a fortnight. Had we really decentralization there would be no difficulty. As it is, we could not reckon on the additional men arriving at their regiments, provided with arms and fitted out with clothing, &c., under three weeks from the commencement of mobilization. We have numerous ports, and abundant railway system, and practically an unlimited number of steamers fit for transports. The whole Army, therefore, might embark almost simultaneously, and would probably complete the operation within a week from the date on which the regiments were ready to quit their stations.

If we contemplated a landing, say, in Turkey, it would be necessary to rendezvous at Malta, and to conduct the disembarcation more or less in the face of the enemy. Allowing 15 days for the voyage out, another six days would elapse before the whole of the force, with its stores, baggage, and transport, had landed. Thus we could not land an army of two corps—and the time would be about the same in the case of one corps—in Turkey under seven weeks from the date on which we formed our resolution to do so.

We will now ascertain our resources in cavalry. We have assumed that one regiment would be needed for *etappen* purposes. In each *Corps d'Armie* there would be six regiments. Thus we should need 13 regiments each of 650 officers and men and 524 horses, of which 480 are troop horses. The total number of troophorses needed would be 6,240, and of officers and men 8,450. Exclusive of the Household Cavalry, which would hardly be sent to Turkey or to any other equally remote country, we possess—or ought to possess—11,643 cavalry and 6,812 troop horses. After deducting recruits, wanting to complete, men in prison, hospital, or absent, and men physically unfit we could just furnish the required number of men; but we should have no reserve to speak of and but weak depots. As to the horses, the establishment is actually only—omitting the draught horses—572 above requirements. Practically, the supply would not be equal to the demand, for we buy our cavalry horses so young that they are not fit for work till a year later. Besides, some of the horses are too old, others are unfit for hard work. More than 13 regiments of cavalry, therefore, we could not send out. Such horses as we might hurriedly purchase at any price would require, even if well broken, at least three months' training before they were fit to take their place in the ranks. They would naturally be used to fill up such vacancies as might occur during the campaign in the service regiments. In order to complete these, in the first place, it is estimated that each regiment would require an addition of from 120 to 164 horses, and, allowing for absentees, men medically unfit, recruits, &c., from 30 to 130 men, according to the establishment. As in the case of the infantry, the process of completing regiments for field service would occupy about three weeks, though a less time would suffice if we had a system of decentralization, and had made all arrangements for mobilization in time of peace. No account need be taken of cavalry men in the First Class Army Reserve. Their numbers are small and they would probably be found more useful in the military police or transport train than in the ranks of a regiment.

Artillery for two *Corps d'Armie* would require an almost complete reorganization of our home batteries. Including the *etappen* troops—two field batteries—the expeditionary force would need eight Horse Artillery and 24 field batteries besides garrison artillery which we need not here take into consideration. We have at home 18 Horse Artillery batteries, and a total of about 2,920 of all ranks, and about 1,820 horses. The war strength of a Horse Artillery battery is 179 of all ranks and 164 horses, officers' chargers not being included. Assuming that eight men are non-effective from various causes, each of the eight batteries would need about 20 men as an augmentation; and assuming that of the 109 horses all but four were fit for service, an addition of 65 horses; or for all eight batteries, 160 men and 520 horses. This would no doubt temporarily cripple the Horse Artillery batteries left at home; still it is plain that eight batteries of Horse Artillery could be sent out of the country without difficulty.

Of Field Artillery we have 39 batteries—including depot batteries—at home, with about 6,120 of all ranks and 3,900 horses. Twenty-four batteries on a war footing would need, if the *etappen* batteries were 9-pounders, 4,534 of all ranks, and 3,568 horses. From this it will be seen that, deducting young and sick horses, the batteries left at home would be practically quite unhorsed. The men could be furnished, and about 1,500, including sick in hospital and in prison, would remain over. The 15 batteries left at home would, indeed, be reduced to cadres, but the first class Army Reserve and the Artillery portion of the Militia Reserve would soon bring them up to their proper strength. Still, the fact cannot be disguised that there would be a very small Reserve to draw upon for filling up vacancies in the field without taking men from garrison batteries.

(To be continued.)

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THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO THE ENGLISH NAVY.

(*Times.*)

ONE of the most powerful armour-plated ships afloat was yesterday, (Feb 21) added to the list of vessels comprising Her Majesty's Navy by the purchase from the Thames Ironworks Company of the steam ram Memdouhiye, built for the Turkish Government, but detained for the last twelve months as contraband in the Victoria Docks, Blackwall. Negotiations for the purchase were opened about a fortnight ago, and although they were only completed on Tuesday last the ship was yesterday afternoon taken down the river by a party of 150 bluejackets and riggers from Sheerness, in charge of Capt. Harrington, in command of the Steam Reserve at Sheerness. The vessel was handed over by Sir Peter Rolt, chairman of the Ironworks Company, and Capt. Comyn, who has had charge and was to have taken the vessel out to Turkey, delivered over his command to the representative of the Board of Admiralty. The price paid by the Government for the vessel has not yet transpired, but her value is roughly estimated at £500,000. She is much larger than the Belleisle (late Payki Skerrif), and sister ship recently purchased of Messrs. Samuda, her length being 340ft. and her beam 60ft. Like most modern ironclads she carries a raised fighting battery amidships, and the battery, which is about 100ft. by 60ft., is pierced for 12 18-ton guns; but now that the vessel is in other hands she will probably carry much heavier metal. The guns are not on board, but in other respects the ship is quite ready for sea. The battery is covered with 12 inch wrought-iron plates on the usual teak backing, carried down some depth below the water line, and raised only a few feet above what appears to be the main deck, but is really only a spar deck of unarmoured timber. The true main deck is below and is of iron, the saloons and quarters for officers and men being upon it, but it is assumed that in time of action all hands will be in the armoured enclosure, leaving the unarmoured portion to its fate. The hatchways of the main deck close by water-tight iron doors, and there are upwards of 60 water-tight compartments in the lower decks and the double iron skin. It is proposed to mount four 12-ton guns on the main deck, which is about 6ft. clear of the water, the battery guns having a freeboard of 10ft. The engines are by Maudslay and Field, and are on the direct action principle, and of 7,000-horse power. The ship is fitted with Paul's steam steering gear, worked either from the pilot tower on the upper deck or between the battery, with hand gear and reserve appliances in case of accident. The steering apparatus is very powerful, and the ship is said to have behaved splendidly in her trial trip. The Memdouhiye was the name given to the vessel when launched in compliment to the late Sultan of Turkey, but the Turks intended to have called her the Hemadie, in honour of the present Sultan. As she went down the river about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to her moorings for the night below Greenhithe, she presented a not unsightly appearance, having an ordinary broadside in which the lines of the armoured battery could not be distinguished from the unarmoured portion. She drew 23ft. of water and had a displacement of nearly 9,000 tons. She will be taken up to Chatham Dockyard for refitting. Her saloons are spacious and most handsomely furnished, and it is probable from her general character that she will be fitted as a flagship. She resembles as much as anything the Alexandra, the flagship of the fleet in the Mediterranean, except that the Alexandra has a double battery with two 25-ton guns in the upper portion. The Memdouhiyre, for which the Admiralty will shortly find a new name, has a burden of 5,349 tons, and will require a ship's company of 800 officers and men. Seen afloat only the upper swell of her prow was visible, but the ram extends some distance under water.

Another valuable ship will shortly be added to the effective strength of the Navy, the Triumph having undergone a still more comprehensive overhaul and refit at Portsmouth than the Hercules, the result of whose steam trial we recently reported. She has been furnished with an entirely new set of boilers from the Keyham yard, and her machinery has been thoroughly repaired and renovated by the contractors, Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. The old cylinders have been removed and new cylinders and cylinder covers have been fitted, the bearings have been adjusted and refitted with white metal, the condenser tubes have been taken out and examined, and the whole of the copper piping has been tested and renewed where found to be necessary. The superheater, which is gradually being superseded in our men-of-war, has been removed, and a fresh water donkey engine has been added to her complement of engine by Messrs. Brotherhood and Hardingham. The hull of the ship has also undergone important changes in order to bring her up to the requirements of modern warfare. She has been for the first time fitted with the Whitehead torpedo, two special ports having been cut in each bow and the usual racers and overhead gear provided for the carriages and the transport of the projectiles from below. The torpedo engine was manufactured at the Portsmouth yard. A Gatling gun has been placed on the foretop in addition to the one which she carried throughout her late commission in the Mediterranean in the maintop; and, as a further protection against the attacks of boats and small craft, she has been armed with four 20-pounder torpedo guns, which are mounted on the spar deck amidships. Shell gratings have been fitted in the wake of the boilers, in order to prevent fragments intruding into the stokeholes and disabling the machinery. The block compressors on the main deck have been removed, and new cable controllers have been fitted on the upper deck, the coal bunkers have received additional ventilation, and the steam steering-gear and the steam capstan have had all their defects made good. As the shell for the 12-ton guns has been lengthened to the extent of two inches this alteration has necessitated important readjustments being made in the shell room for the storing of the new projectiles. The other changes which have been effected mainly consist of the cabin rearrangements, which were necessary to convert the Triumph into an admiral's ship. The cost of repairs and improvements to the hull alone amounts to something like £20,000. On Wednesday the ship made a six hours' continuous full-power trial of her main engines, which are of the return connecting-rod type, with surface condensers, and work with steam at 30lb. pressure. The new boilers, considering the state in which they were found on the preliminary trial, behaved pretty well, a little priming only being exhibited at the beginning. Notwithstanding, however, the fact that the blast was kept wide open during the six hours, considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining a full head of steam, and during the latter part of the trial it was deemed expedient to raise the links and work the steam more expansively. This deficiency was probably due to want of space in the furnaces. The new bearings also gave a little trouble. The average pressure of steam in the boilers was 27lb. to the square inch; the mean vacuum recorded was 26·4in. in the forward and 27·9in. in the after condenser; the mean pressure of steam in the cylinder was 15·27lb.; and the mean revolutions per minute 63.46. The maximum power developed was 4,287 horses, but at one time it fell as low as 2,859. The mean indicated power was 3,656·61, and the approximate speed realized 12 knots. The trial, which was under the superintendence of Mr. Warriner and the officers of the Portsmouth Steam Reserve, was considered scarcely satisfactory.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

WITH six millions already voted for any warlike services that may be rendered necessary by great European complications, it is not altogether comforting to find that the ordinary Army Estimates for 1878-79 amount even nominally to £15,595,800. Allowing for the probable sum to be paid into the Exchequer as "extra receipts" in various shapes during the year, the net charge to the public for Army services will only be £14,965,300, but that even this sum should be asked in 1878-79, while the net cost of the Army, as estimated for the current year, is but £13,935,200, would seem at a first view to show the very formidable addition of more than a million to the public burdens. There is, indeed, a substantial increase in the Army Estimates, but, measured fairly in comparison with the preceding year, it is not one-half the amount which these figures indicate. Putting aside those nominal additions, which only mean a transfer of public liabilities from one head of expenditure to another, the broad and practical result is that in 1878-79 the public will be called upon to pay somewhat less than half a million in excess of the sums required for the same services in 1877-78. The cause of that part of the increase of more than a million sterling which is apparent, but unreal, is explained by the simple fact of the transfer to army votes of the amount apportioned annually for the abolition of Purchase. Hitherto the sum has been made the subject of a special estimate, altogether separate from the ordinary military expenditure of the year. Now it is incorporated with the Army Estimates. In the financial year just coming to a close the amount apportioned for this purpose and for the retirement of officers under the new scheme was about £565,000. The same sum will be required in 1878-79, and thus considerably more than a moiety of the nominal increase of the Estimates is but the result of a different system of keeping accounts—in short, of placing the cost of the abolition of Purchase under the head of ordinary military expenditure.

But apart from this formidable, but for purposes of comparison fictitious, item, we have in these Estimates a solid and substantial increase of the cost of the Army for the ensuing financial year. It is stated in the Estimates as a "net increase of £492,100." Taking the Estimates of 1877-78, swollen as they are by the Army Purchase Vote, for purposes of comparison with those of 1878-79, this figure would express the result. But computing closely and fairly the objects for which the money is voted for each year, the actual increase in the Army Estimates under notice may be put at £465 000. In other words, the services, which cost £13,935,000 in 1877-78, will cost £14,400,000 in 187 -79.

We may at once say that, so far as the Estimates show, high political contingencies have nothing to do with this increase. It is to a certain extent accounted for in a comparatively ignoble manner—by the war at the Cape. The additional number of men to be engaged in the Regular Forces is just 1,440, of whom 1,200 are added to the infantry of the Line—that is to say, 300 men on account of each of the four additional battalions employed at the Cape. An increase of 150 men to the Army Hospital Corps and some variations of infinitesimal proportions account for the rest of the augmentation of numbers. Regarding the heads of increase in the different votes, the war at the Cape appears to be a pervading, we may almost say a predominant, influence. The item of Regimental Pay is larger by £6,200 from the increase of the establishments at the Cape, and also on account of the growing charge for deferred pay. Under the head of "Medical Establishments and Services" there is an increase of £13,200, also attributable to the state of affairs at the Cape, where the Medical Staff has been increased, and civil practitioners are employed. The cost of the Militia and Yeomanry remains substantially the same. But there are two items of increase under the head of the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces which the public will meet with abundant satisfaction. The vote for the Volunteers is £16,600 greater than last year, mainly because of the larger number now having a claim to capitation grants; while the cost of the Army Reserve Forces has risen from £132,000 to £1-5,000, in consequence of the force having more than doubled, and a considerable addition to it being expected in 1878 79. There are now over 11,000 men in this most valuable body, and we believe that on the last occasion upon which they were called upon to present themselves before their officers the proportion of absentees was not above 3 per cent. There is an increase of £12,000 on the vote for "Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, wages, &c.," principally accounted for by special requirements at the Cape, increased activity at Woolwich Arsenal, and the Summer Manœuvres. The two great money increases are for provisions and forage and for warlike stores. The former, which amounts to £199,000, is mainly attributable to the increase of the numbers of the Army and the active operations at the Cape, while the latter has grown principally in the shape of stores for the Naval Service, in which there is an increase of £76,000, but the necessity of adding to our stock of saddlery, which is much the worse for manœuvres and summer drills, "submarine mining stores" for the Coast defences, and the furnishing of Brigade Depot Barracks as they become completed, is not without its effect upon this the largest head of increase in the Army Estimates for 1878-79.

The total number of persons actually in the military service of England, according to the latest returns, was 517,930. The regular forces (including 63,707 in India) numbered 190,245, or just 1,000 above the establishment, on the 1st of January. The First-class Army Reserve, men who having served with the colours are liable to be recalled to active service in the events of war, numbered 11,258. The Militia Reserve, who are similarly available for all purposes, were 27,343 at the last training. The Second-class Army Reserve, including pensioners, were 23,763. The Militia, including the Militia Reserve, mustered 99,850 at the training of 1877. The Yeomanry assembled to the numbers of 9,736, and on the 1st of October the muster-roll of the Volunteers was 183,078.—*Times.*

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The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Roondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NOTICES.

TARPAULINS.

IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.
These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIE, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.
Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.
Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.
Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.
The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—
MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE.
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.
Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.
Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.
Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perr Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the Id.
Beware of Imitations exposed for in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

MOIR'S SOUPS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JELLIES IN TINS.
MOIR'S MARMALADE IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S LOBSTERS IN TINS.
MOIR'S SALMON IN TINS.
MOIR'S KIPPERED HERRINGS IN TINS.
MOIR'S FINDON HADDOCKS IN TINS.
MOIR'S OATMEAL IN TINS.
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE IN TINS.
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS IN TINS.
MOIR'S ESS. OF ANCHOVIES IN BOTTLES.
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES IN BOTTLES.
JOHN MOIR & SON, GLASSHOUSE FIELDS.
BROOK STREET, London, E. and at Aberdeen.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARETTE CASES.
Just received a most elegant assortment of the above.
An early inspection is invited.

CAVITE CIGARS
and
CHEROOTS.
Prima Prima Qualite.
The most superb consignment of the season.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY.
FIRE BRICK AND GLAZED PIPE WORKS.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a. p.	
4" Stoneware Pipe	at 0 6 0	per Foot.
6" Ditto do.	,, 0 8 0	,,
9" ,, ,,	,, 0 12 0	,,
12" ,, ,,	,, 1 4 0	,,
15" ,, ,,	,, 1 12 0	,,
18" ,, ,,	,, 2 12 0	,,
21" ,, ,,	,, 4 0 0	,,
4" ,, Bend Pipes	,, 1 4 0	each.
6" ,, ,,	,, 1 8 0	,,
9" ,, ,,	,, 2 4 0	,,
12" ,, ,,	,, 3 0 0	,,
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	,, 2 8 0	per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	,, 1 8 0	,,
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	,, 1 0 0	,,
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	,, 0 12 0	,,
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6" 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	,, 3 12 0	,,
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	,, 2 4 0	,,
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	,, 1 8 0	,,
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	,, 1 2 0	,,
Stoneware Syphons	,, 3 0 0	each.
,, ,, with bottoms	,, 4 0 0	,,
,, Gully Traps	,, 4 0 0	,,
Roofing Tiles	,, 12 0 0	per 100.
Staffordshire pattern Roofing Tiles blue, buff, Red	,, 15 0 0	per 100 Sft.
Tesselated Paving Tiles	,, 0 6 0 to 0 10 0 per Square foot according to pattern.	
Glazed Stoneware Lions head Spouts	,, 3 0 0	each.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders	,, 3 0 0	,,
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders with Cork stoppers	,, 4 0 0	,,
Fire Bricks	,, 9 0 0	per 100.
Fire clay	,, 35 0 0	,, ton.
Stoneware Invert Blocks	,, 1 8 0	each.
Gutter Bricks	,, 2 0 0	,,
Commode pans and Latrine pans	,, 2 0 0	,,
Urinals	,, 2 8 0	,,
Wash Basins	,, 1 8 0	,,
Sorahis	,, 1 8 0	,,
Spittoons	,, 1 8 0	,,
Telegraph Square Tubes glazed	,, 0 8 0	,,
Porous Tubes or cells	,, 0 8 0	,,
Battery Jars	,, 0 6 0	,,
Flower pots (small) with Stand	,, 5 0 0	,,
,, (large) ,,	,, 15 0 0	,,
Jugs	,, 1 0 0	,,
Ridge Tiles	,, 1 0 0	,,
Fire Blocks and plain Bricks to special order	,, 2 0 0	per cubic ft

BURN & Co.

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, 10th Dec. 1876.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS
As supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal, Gas, and Steam Navigation Companies.

Extracts from Official Report of trials made at H. M.'s Mint, see pages 18, 19, and 20, part 1, vol. 8, of Record, of the Geological Survey of India, 1875.
First Experiment in September, 1874, b Theodore W. H. Hughes, Esq., F. G. S., A. R. S. M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India. "The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs Burn and Co. *** The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature, without sensibly fusing. *** That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks, they are somewhat superior."
The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000° Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786° Fht.
Second Experiment in January, 1875, by H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M. A., F. G. S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey, India: "Several of them stood the test perfectly, showing no sign of cracking, or of vitrification. These latter trials were made in the presence of Mr. Whitelaw, Manager of the Bengal Iron Company's proposed work, and others who agreed in the favourable estimate formed of the quality of these bricks."
All the bricks now made by us are of the improved manufacture, favourably reported on by Mr. Medlicott, and we are supplying them to the Bengal Iron Company and elsewhere.

On 23rd February, 1875, D. W. Campbell, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, writes: "I have had the Fire Bricks and Fire Clay tried here, they are both very good. I will send you a requisition as soon as present stock is exhausted."

On 2nd March, 1875, J. Blackburn, Esq., Engineer and Manager of the Oriental Gas Company, writes: "The Gas retorts made for the Company by your Firm, two years ago, have since been kept in constant use at a temperature of about 2,000° Fht., and they have been found fully as durable and effective as those of the best English manufacture."

Price of bricks, 9 Rs. per 100; special quotations given for over 25,000 bricks.

Apply for the above, and for salt-glazed, stone-ware, imperishable Drainage Pipes, to

BURN & Co.,
7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta,
or Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY AT 3, SASSOON BUILDINGS (OPPOSITE THE MINT AND THE TOWN HALL) FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent.

All natural Wines are guaranteed pure, as the sources are known and can be relied on.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely can be supplied and invoiced direct from Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and Shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto; also Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd, Jerez, at £35, £40, £44, £50, £58 and £74 per Butt F. O. B. at Cadiz.
Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Medoc superior	12	0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)	14	0
Pauillac (full body)	14	12
St. Julien (soft and delicate)	16	4
Margaux	20	4
Chat Marquis de Terme	24	0
Sauterne	15	0
Haut Sauterne	20	0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly Crême de tête, Qts. per dozen ....Rs. 36.

BURGUNDIES FROM THE UNION OF FRENCH WINE GROWERS, LIMITED.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Beaujolais	16	8
Fleurie	18	0
Beaune	19	8
Savigny Beaune	23	8
Pommard	26	4
Pommard, very old	30	8
Volnay, old Vintage	38	0
Chambertin	40	0
Clos de vougeot, (the elite of Burgundies)	48	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
St. Hubert du Chateau	38	0
White Sparkling St. Peray	34	0
White Sparkling Volnay	38	0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY, COBLENZ.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Laubenheim, 1873	16	8
Bodenheim	18	8
Nierstein	20	4
Rudesheim Berg, 1868	25	0
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30	0
Johannisberg, 1868	36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50	0
Brauneburg Moselle	20	0
Moselle blumen (Flower)	24	0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40	0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality	29	8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality	30	0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DUFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

		Qts. per Doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Sillery Extra,	extra Dry	28 8	16 0
Chateau de Pierry,	do. do.	29 12	17 4
Ay Mousseux, Superior		32 8	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39 8	22 0
Vin de Cabinet,	extra Dry	44	
Vin de Reserve,	do. do.	49 0	

per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Whisky old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis	22	0
Whisky very old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbeg [Islay]	23	0
Whisky very old Blend of Islay, Ben Nevis and Glenlivet	24	0

Dr. Seigert's Bouquet, Rs. 30; Angostura Bitters, Rs. 20; and other Liqueurs at lowest rates.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875.

10, Rampart Row.

BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE.
& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the purest Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

TRADE MARK AN ELEPHANT.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
,, Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko ,,
,, Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial ,,
,, Returns Tobacco.	Persian ,,	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

MANUFACTORY,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 *PER CENT FOR CASH.*

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

GERMAN-SILVER CASED WATCHES, as used by the Indian Railway Companies, with thick flat crystal glass front, full-plate Lever Escapements, very strong and accurate time keepers, full size, London made, cash Rs. 100.
Ditto, in best Electro-plated Case, cash Rs. 110.
Ditto, in solid Silver, cash Rs. 150.

THE ABOVE WATCHES ARE SPLENDID TIME-KEEPERS.

GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,
Of best English manufacture throughout, with Jewelled Movements, Lever Escapements, Gold Balances, plain or compensated, plain or richly engraved, or chased, Hunting or Half-hunting cases, or open flat crystal-face cases, with or without keyless movements, which enables the watch to be wound up, and hands set at the pendant, without having to open the watch, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash Rs. 300 to 500.

THE ALUMINIUM WATCH.
WITH KEYLESS MOVEMENT, Jewelled in many holes, and with crystal glass front and back, so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. It has a black dial which is very useful for seeing the time at night. Cash price Rs. 50.
We have the same watch in Silver case at Rs. 55 cash.

LADIES' GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.
With best Horizontal Movements, Jewelled in many holes, in elegant Gold Hunting or Half-hunting cases, plain or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash prices, Rs. 100 to 280.
Elegant Enamelled Watches, with cases exquisitely painted and enamelled in colours, in a great variety of styles and pretty designs, with the same highly finished Jewelled movements, in stock, at cash prices, Rs. 120 to 350.

THE "DOUBLE DIAL AND TRAIN" SILVER HUNTING WATCH.
For showing at the same moment the times of two different places.
For instance, it will give local Calcutta time and Madras or Railway time, and is, therefore, a very useful Watch for all who travel much by Railway. In Silver case, Rs. 75 cash.

ALL WATCHES GUARANTEED.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. | POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.
The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY, Hummum Street. | POONA, East Street.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.
TERMS.—MODERATE.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEWANJEE & CO.

NOTICES.

DR. CRAIG,
SUCCESSOR TO
DR. McGREGOR,
APOLLO HOUSE,
MARINE STREET,
FORT.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG STEAM COAL.
TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., at Graham's Buildings, a cargo of the above, consisting of about 1,500 Tons per Ship Orthes, which sailed from the Clyde in December last, and which will probably arrive here early in April.
Terms as customary.
Further particulars can be ascertained on enquiry.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BY ORDER OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S. D.
AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER (DEADWOOD).
ON and after TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the Kodibag Depôt, Karwar,

2516	TEAK LOGS	=3570	Candies
58	BLACKWOOD	= 80	,,
15	JUNGLEWOOD	= 39	,,

will be put up at a fixed upset price in lots of about 50 Candies.

TERMS.
READY MONEY.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.
The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY BETWEEN DHOND AND AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after FRIDAY next, the FIFTEENTH of March 1878, the portion of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway between Dhond and Ahmednagar, will, under instructions from Government, be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all sorts, and will, until further notice, be worked by this Company.
2. Passengers, Luggage, Horses, Carriages, Dogs and other Live Stock, Parcels and Goods of all kinds, will be carried over the portion of the State Railway named above at similar Fares and Rates and Charges, and under similar conditions and rules, as are in force, from time to time, upon this Railway.
3. Traffic of all descriptions can be booked through *via* Dhond between the Stations of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway and all Stations of this and of other Railways with which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have through booking arrangements.
4. For information as to the Stations, Times of Trains, &c., see the Time Bill for the State Railway of this date exhibited at Stations, and information as to Fares, Rates, &c., and other particulars can be obtained at Stations or on application to the undersigned.
5. It is intended to close the State Railway on, or about, the First of June next. Notice of the closing, and also of the re-opening for public traffic after the monsoon, will be given in due course.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1878.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

The *Illustrated London News*, referring to PURE LITERATURE, speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
The *Australasian* says:—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
The *Mount Mail* says:—
"It contains a vast quantity of useful and entertaining reading matter, consisting of tales, leading articles, poetry, recipes, and scientific notices. The Answers to Correspondents indicate that the *Herald* is largely consulted by readers who seek to have difficulties solved, and forgotten events revived by reliable answers from the Editor. Every week's number contains a well-written and thoughtful leading article upon some subject of interest."

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FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
The *Daily Argus* says:—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

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FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
The *Darling Gazette* says:—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
The *Border Watch* says:—
"One of the best of the old-fashioned penny magazines."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
The *Queenslander* says:—
"A marvel of sound entertaining literature. . . . For sixpence (publisher's price) the reader has tales, sketches, and leading articles, and a mass of general information that would make a well-sized volume."

The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of all Colonial Book-sellers and News-agents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876..........£1,475,851
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

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HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.
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POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.
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BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
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POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
REVENUE.—The Revenue from Premiums and Interest—rapidly increasing—exceeds Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
FUNDS.—The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. (These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published at the end of each financial year.)
RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.
Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1876.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT.
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c., &c., &c.
CHAIRMAN.
LIEUT. GEN. SIR J. H. LEFROY, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A., F.R.S.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.
ELECTIONS take place in June and December.
Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £11 per annum.
With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.
Each Donation of £5 5s., or Rupees 60, entitles to one Life Vote.
Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 6, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.
Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School, as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poona, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Rangoon, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Belgaum, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Bengal Cavalry Segowlie, Chumparun India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras India.

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